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—WILLIS FLETCHER JOHNSON, L.H.D.

Long Literary Editor of N. Y. Tribune and North American Review; Contributing Editor to Boston Transcript.

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Library Book Outlook

The output of travel-books continues unabated. Yucatan, with its relics of the old Maya civilization, is described, with illustrations, in *In an Unknown Land*, by Thomas W. F. Gann (917.2, Scribner, \$5); Mont Blanc, together with its surrounding valley regions, is pictured and described in Roger Tissot's *Mont Blanc* (914.94, Medici Society, \$2.50), a new volume in the *Picture Guides* series; J. Ingram Bryan's *Japan from Within* (915.2, Stokes, \$4.50) is an inquiry, by a long-time resident professor, into the political, industrial, commercial, financial, agricultural, armament, and educational conditions of modern Japan; and Frank G. Carpenter's *From Bangkok to Bombay* (915.9, Doubleday-Page, \$4), the new volume in Carpenter's *World Travels* series, covers Siam, French Indo-China, Burma, and Hindustan. The journal of Louis Hémon, translated by William Aspenwall Bradley (917.1, Macmillan, \$2.50), a small volume (73 pages, 12mo.), has a special interest as a record of his experiences and impressions while gathering material for his 'Maria Chapdelaine.' *Spanish Waters*, by Henry Reynolds (910, Lauriat, \$4.50), narrates several cruises made in a nine-ton yawl, propelled by sail alone.

New biography-titles comprise Edward W. Bok's *Twice Thirty* (Scribner, \$4.50), which is more personal than his 'Americanization of Edward Bok,' revealing more of the man than of the editor; *Some Victorian Men*, by Harry Furniss (920, Dodd-Mead, \$4), a companion volume to his 'Some Victorian Women,' likewise illustrated by the author; and *Fifty Famous Farmers*, by Lester S. Ivins (920, Macmillan, \$2), giving life-stories of noted American farmer-inventors, leaders in rural life, soil experts, etc.

Three popular fiction-writers reappear in Zane Grey's *The Thundering Herd* (Harper, \$2), a story of the old buffalo-hunters; E. Phillips Oppenheim's *The Inevitable Millionaires* (Little-Brown, \$2), in which two wealthy middle-aged London bachelors try to prove themselves to be unmisery; and J. S. Fletcher's *The Wolves and the Lamb* (Knopf, \$2), a characteristic Fletcher mystery story. These are offset by the more serious work of the new Nobel Prize winner, Ladislav Reymont, the first two instalments of whose great novel, *The Peasants*, have just been published in English under the titles of *Autumn* and *Winter* (Knopf, \$2.50 each), the remaining two volumes—*Spring* and *Summer*—being promised for April and July.

In Literature we have two new volumes of plays, namely, Edna Ferber's *Old Man Minick* (81, Doubleday-Page, \$2), containing the play now running in New York, together with the original story on which the play is based, and George Kelly's *The Flattering Word*, and *Other One-Act Plays* (812, Little-Brown,

\$1.50), containing four plays originally produced on the vaudeville stage. The *Restoration Comedy, 1660-1720*, by Bonamy Dobrée (822, Oxford Univ. Pr., \$2), is a general survey, from Etherege to Farquhar, placing certain aspects of the subject in a new light. There is also a volume entitled *Selected Works of Artemus Ward* (817, A. & C. Boni, \$2), with an introduction by the editor, Albert Jay Nock.

In History and Sociology we have *Germany in Transition*, by Herbert Eraus (943, Univ. of Chicago Pr., \$2), being the Norman Wait Harris Lectures of the Professor of Constitutional Law in the University of Königsberg, delivered at the University of Economic Interpretation, with chapters by representative authorities; *Western Civilization and the Far East*, by Stephen King-Hall (327, Scribner, \$5), aiming to show that we cannot ignore the yellow man and that he cannot ignore us any more; *The Faith of a Liberal*, by Nicholas Murray Butler (304, Scribner, \$2.50), courageous essays and addresses by the President of Columbia University; *Roads to Social Peace*, by Edward Alsworth Ross (304, Univ. of North Carolina Pr., \$1.50), written with the delightful directness characteristic of the author; *The Unclaimed Wealth*, by H. Abbati (330, Macmillan, \$2), which is subtitled 'How money stops production,' and which emphasizes the way in which wealth is utilized to satisfy human wants; and *Farm Life Abroad*, by E. C. Branson (630, Univ. of North Carolina Pr., \$2), interesting field-letters from Germany, Denmark, and France, by one of the University's professors.

Miscellaneous new books include *Magnets*, by Charles R. Underhill (537, McGraw-Hill, \$4), apparently the first comprehensive work on the subject; *The Story of the Seaman*, by John Forsyth Meigs (656, Lippincott, 2 v., \$10), a comprehensive account of the ways and appliances of seafarers and ships, from the earliest times, with illustrations; and a collection of Carl Van Vechten's best papers on musical subjects, entitled *Red* (780.4, Knopf, \$2.50), and expressing some radical ideas.

Among reprints and new editions we find George Gissing's *Charles Dickens* (Dodd-Mead, \$3), a critical study, originally published in 1898; *Edmund Gosse's Life* of William Congreve (Scribner, \$2.25), originally published in 1888, long out of print, and now revised and enlarged; Charles C. Baldwin's *The Men Who Make Our Novels* (813, Dodd-Mead, \$2.50), a revised edition of the 1919 volume; and *Representative Plays* by Henry Arthur Jones, edited with historical, biographical, and critical introductions by Clayton Hamilton (822, Little-Brown, 4 v., \$2.50 each), a selection of seventeen out of some sixty-odd plays.

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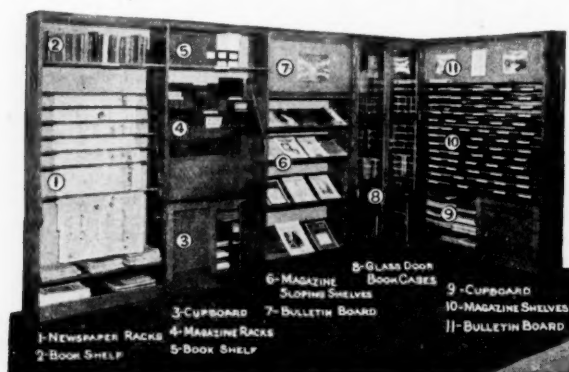
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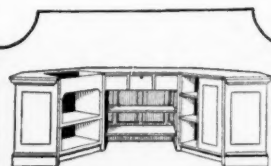
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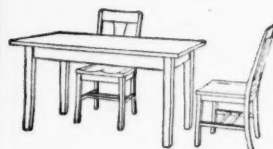
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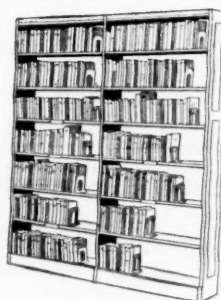
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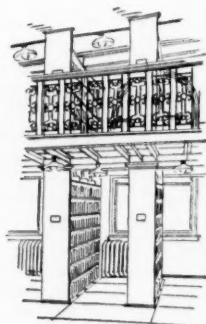
Charging desk



Reading tables and chairs



Unit wood shelving



Steel bookstack

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

JANUARY 15, 1925



Textbooks for Library Professional Study*

By HENRY BARTLETT VAN HOESEN

Assistant Librarian, Princeton University

THE topic seems timely, in connection with the remarks of the Williamson report on the lack of textbooks, and with the report of the A. L. A. Temporary Training Board. Furthermore, I have, personally, experienced the lack of suitable works to which I could refer in connection with lectures to graduate students on the subjects of Bibliography, Library Science, and Research, Authorship, etc. As our graduate school work at Princeton is at present organized, the students hardly could be expected to work thru, systematically, a series of textbooks covering the whole field, even if such a series existed. Nevertheless certain students should find certain divisions of the field worth systematic attention; and one should be able to refer them, therefore, to professional literature. Furthermore, if it be borne in mind that the age, ability and equipment of the first year graduate student are more or less identical with those of the student in library schools of the graduate and senior undergraduate types (cf. Report of the Temporary Training Board), the similarity of their needs and present lacks should be obvious.

This is the first point I want to make, obvious tho it is, that a college graduate is a college graduate. Miss Mudge in her "New Guide to Reference Books" is absolutely sound in her intention that the book should serve both the professional library student and the research worker. And she is mistaken in trying to distinguish the two groups too carefully. I can assure her, for instance, that her annotations enhance the value of her work for graduate students in general, as well as for the professional students for whom she expressly intends them—it is to be hoped that her next edition

will be annotated thruout. And, on the other hand, I am rather unfavorably impressed by the suggestion that any of the titles she has included could be spared from the post-college education of a librarian—it is to be hoped that her next edition will call the attention of professional students to more of these foreign and special reference books (that it will not ignore Oriental studies, for instance, nor omit such titles as the "Orientalische Bibliographie" and Gabriel's "Manual di Bibliografia Musulmana").

Since our professional students are college graduates, the second consideration I have in mind relates to methods of graduate study. The recognized methods of graduate study generally employ, not textbooks, but reference books, monographs, and laboratories. Even for undergraduate work interesting experiments with the monograph method have been reported (see J. F. Dashiell in *School and Society*, 1919, v. 10, p. 348-50). Are we then in such urgent need of textbooks as Dr. Williamson seems to think? I had thought Miss Mudge's book an admirable textbook for our purposes, but Dr. Williamson says it's not a textbook at all but a reference book. If Dr. Williamson is right in that, I think he is wrong in saying we need textbooks. The "New Reference Guide" seems to me to fall in the category of textbooks which, Miss Mudge says, "are so comprehensive and accurate in their treatment and so well provided with indexes that they serve also as reference books." In any case, whichever way you class it, that is the type of book we need for professional study.

But before attempting to discuss what a textbook is or should be, I must hasten to explain that I do not mean to say that we need no textbooks at all. When a student enters a new field of study, whether he be a college graduate or an undergraduate, he needs at least an introduction, and the lack of such a general,

* Paper read before the Conference of Eastern College Librarians, Nov. 29, 1924. Mr. Ernest J. Reece of the New York Public Library School has been good enough to contribute in the footnotes, a number of additions and suggestions.

comprehensive, proportionate textbook in the whole field of bibliography and library science has constituted so great a handicap in my own instructional work, that I contemplate writing one, in collaboration with Mr. Walter of the University of Minnesota.

My third consideration regards the growing extent in the field of bibliography and library science as a whole. A century ago the German "Handbücher" were really handbooks, take them in any field you like. It was possible to include in a single manageable volume a complete exposition of the subject with comparatively full references to monographs and original sources in minor topics. Now it can't be done. The present-day German "Handbuch" is a systematic—or unsystematic—encyclopedia of its subject in our field as in others. For an illustration place side by side Petzholdt's "Katechismus der Bibliothekenlehre," . . . 3. Aufl. 1877; Graesel's new edition of it in 1890 ("Grundzüge der Bibliothekslehre"); the French edition ("Manuel de Bibliothéconomie," 1897); and the second German edition ("Handbuch der Bibliothekslehre," 1902). It seems likely that Graesel failed to realize, even while producing this most distinguished work, that its scope and application were changing in the process of re-edition.

More unfortunately, Gardthausen, twenty years later failed to realize this change and development, and, while he undertook to contribute a less unwieldy handbook and limited his quantity, he did not essentially change the method so as to make his work a useful textbook. For textbook purposes he is over-elaborate and philosophical in definitions and the like; he documents himself with classical quotations and references, giving detailed references instead of general lists of sources which he has used or which the student should use. Many of his references are too nearly obsolete for textbook use (e.g. a juristic dissertation on library law published in 1702.) In other words our science, like every other one, has grown so that we can no longer attempt a combination textbook and encyclopedia of it.

Appropos of Gardthausen, let me interpolate, parenthetically, that the reviews which I have seen have not done him full justice. Aside from the historical information, on which Gardthausen should be recognized as a competent authority by any reviewer, the mere inclusiveness of scope within at least the quantitative specifications of a text book, make the "Handbuch der Wissenschaftliche Bibliothekskunde" the only recent textbook of its scope.

That no textbook is satisfactory is a remark frequently heard, but one may call Gardthausen definitely unsatisfactory, partly because of the

consideration I mentioned above and even more because of the defects pointed out by various reviewers.

After the difficulty due to the extent of our field we have to consider the difficulty due to content. Bibliography and library science form a somewhat anomalous mixture of erudition, administration and clerical routine. It is this, rather than language difficulties, which seriously reduces the practical use of foreign textbooks. And it also increases the difficulty of a single author. Our last year's discussion showed the difficulty of distinguishing the equipment and functions of our staffs into separate classes under such headings as these; and the textbook treatment of the subdivisions of our field must vary according to the variety with which learning, administration and routine enter into these subdivisions. In some subdivisions we need two or more books. For instance, Richardson's excellent learned treatment of classification is of fundamental importance but is incomplete without some practical, so to speak, laboratory manual containing such problem material as that dealt with in the A. L. A. "Code for Classifiers"; and his bibliographical treatment of various systems of classification should be supplemented with a theoretical treatment of them such as Sayers' "Canons of Classification." Bishop's "Practical Handbook of Modern Library Cataloging" emphasizes administration and organization, and contains more theory than the title claims for it, but should be supplemented on the clerical side by a laboratory manual, such as Miss Fellows' invaluable book, and on the theoretical side by material contained in articles and papers such as Mash's comparison of cataloging codes (In *Librarian and Book World*, v. 4, 1913-14), and many other scattered articles and papers discussing individual rules. Special libraries offer the most striking instance. Each type of these needs its own manual or set of manuals on bibliography and library science as related and applied to its particular problems. University libraries need a combination of (1) such pamphlets as Wyer's chapter in the A. L. A. Manual, on the organization side; (2) Richardson's talk on college and university libraries before the Pennsylvania library club (*Occasional Papers* no. 6, March, 1899), emphasizing the functional side; (3) Koch's less detailed but more comprehensive pamphlet "On University Libraries"; (4) additional chapters on cataloging for university libraries, the peculiar aspects of which were illustrated at our Saratoga Springs Catalogers' round table; (5) chapters on classification where there is much still to be said, for instance on points like

the relation, in a university, of pure and applied science, etc.

This paper might not have got beyond these general considerations had not the A. L. A. generously supplied a copy of a list of textbooks in process of compilation and Mr. Kaiser a copy of the list compiled by Mr. Baker for the London School of Librarianship. Even with these compilations ready to hand, it is impossible to cover the topic thoroly, or even to review every one of the 250 or more titles included in the lists. As a "touchstone" by which many of them may be collectively eliminated from this discussion, I have selected a few very general criteria from C. R. Maxwell's "Selection of Text-Books" (Boston: Houghton, c1921 [Riverside educational monographs].)

The first of these is suitability to the special class of students who are to use the book. A considerable number of textbooks would fall by this criterion, as being unnecessarily elementary for college graduates. This is particularly true of American books, but also of a few of the English and even of the German books which sometimes appear to be following our lead in this direction.

The standard of accuracy and reliability on the other hand rarely comes into question in the case of works by librarians or works concerned with library science; it is bibliographies which are most fallible in this respect.

We are likewise generally guiltless in the matters of bias and dogmatism except in so far as we are biased in favor of practice as against theory, in so far as elementary books are necessarily dogmatic, and in so far as our viewpoint is that of the public library, which is the most numerous but still only one of many types of library.

But almost all our textbooks that would survive elimination on the criterion of suitability for students of college graduate education would fall by the criterion of comprehensiveness and relative values or proportional treatment of topics.

And most of the few remaining would fall short of being interesting, of course. "Interesting" is an unfortunate word, since one cannot absolutely demand interest in a text book without risking "the peril of the popular." However, Dr. Williamson may be right in saying that a code of cataloging rules is not a textbook. One may perhaps demand a certain amount of consecutive readability even in a textbook; and, if one may, the prospective author of a book on cataloging or bibliography may well be daunted, tho I hope not entirely discouraged—Cutter's "Rules for a Dictionary Catalogue," for instance, is not such uninteresting reading, as textbooks go.

Finally the classics go down as usual on the criterion of modernity. Modern library practice began in 1876, and the work of the survey is likely to mark the beginning of another new epoch; the Williamson report and the Training Board report seem to promise new developments in library training; the National Union List of Serials should form the basis of a new treatment of periodical literature; and so on.

The few titles which follow have been selected on the basis of personal experience, with considerable diffidence as there may be others just as good or better, but with a certain amount of assurance that these at least are good.¹

For the whole field of bibliography and library science as a whole, there is nothing really usable. Svend Dahl's great "Handbog i Bibliotekskundskab" (2d. ed., Copenhagen, 1916) might answer our purpose were it not written in a language unfamiliar to many of us. I list for my students Gardthausen's "Handbuch," Spofford's "Book for All Readers," the A. L. A. Manual, Fay and Eaton's "Instruction in the Use of Books and Libraries," and Hutchins, Johnson and Williams' "Guide to the Use of Libraries," all of which are more or less usable as textbooks, but none of which are thoroly suitable, comprehensive, well proportioned or up-to-date. The A. L. A. Manual does not, of course, pretend to be comprehensive, and is being brought up-to-date. It deals, however, only with certain limited topics, e.g. library history is limited to American libraries, and history of writing and printing, authorship and composition, etc., are omitted. In fact, it might be more properly excluded from this most general category and viewed as a manual of library economy only, plus a few supplementary chapters like Miss Mudge's "Bibliography." Its lack of consistent and proportionate treatment of topics is practically the necessary evil to be taken for granted along with the benefits resulting from multiple authorship. One author will inevitably be theoretical, another practical;

¹The subject is so big that an annotated bibliography would do no more than justice to it; that is, considering our general lack of professional definitions, the varied purposes of the literature in question, and the equally varied ways in which it may be used, I suppose the only complete treatment would be fully to describe every title relevant to the subject and let the reader or user select to suit his needs. Since time does not permit us to go into the matter on this scale, however . . . I am . . . confining myself to what I can supply without assembling and comparing a rather large mass of material. I think the paper as it stands is valuable. It is particularly worth while to have your view of some of the things which the library schools use comparatively little. E. J. R.

one will be elementary, another abstruse; one will stress organization, and another function, etc., etc. Finally, I question whether it is properly designated as a manual; few of its chapters are comprehensive, long enough. It seems to me rather to occupy a very useful and important middle ground between the other comprehensive works I have mentioned, and the synopses and syllabi, such as Brown's "Guide to Librarianship," and Williams' "Courses of Study in Library Science" (Bolton, 1924).

To take up the various larger divisions of the field roughly in the order of the Library of Congress Classification, Class Z: The best text book in English for the general history of book production is probably Cyril Davenport's "The Book, its History and Development," tho much supplementary reading would be necessary, especially on the history of writing and printing, and altho the bibliographies at ends of chapters are no longer up-to-date enough to be a safe guide. There are several books in German which I have not yet studied (e.g. Schottenloher's "Das Alte Buch," which deals in somewhat elementary fashion with the history of books from the 15th century on).

For the history of writing, Mason's "History of the Art of Writing" is usable, tho we should have a text book based on a more thoro study of the latest monographic literature, one observing a better proportion between the curious out-of-the-way substitutes for writing and the history of actual writing, and one including a more intelligible and adequate bibliography. Madan's "Books in Manuscript" is a better and more scholarly book, and should certainly be included, even tho it is designed for reading rather than as a textbook (for "the amateur who possesses manuscript treasures . . . and the student who may wish to have a first view of the character and methods of the study.") For divisions of the subject Writing there are, of course, fairly adequate books, e.g. Gardthausen's "Griechische Paläographie," Schubart's "Einführung in die Papyrskunde," Thompson's "Introduction to Greek and Latin Palaeography," etc. Of those on Slavic, Indic, Egyptian, etc., Palaeography, I know little more than the names, and the fact that they exist. The same is the case with Graphology, though I have read Downey's "Graphology and the Psychology of Handwriting," with pleasure: with autographs, where I have not got beyond Scott and Davy's "Guide to the Collector of Historical Documents, Literary Manuscripts and Autograph Letters," and with minor topics such as cryptography, shorthand, typewriting, etc.

There are a number of good text-books on the history of the printed book, tho the subject,

like palaeography, is so large that most of them are limited in period, country or other special topic, like Plomer's "Short History of English Printing;" Claudin's monumental "Histoire de l'Imprimerie en France au XVe et au XVIe Siècle," Duff's "Early Printed Books," etc. Updike's "Printing Types," is probably the best and most comprehensive book now available for textbook purposes, in spite of its special point of view and the tendency to give bad printing even less than its due, historically speaking. If Updike's two volumes should be too much for a short course, I should fall back on the half of Aldis' "The Printed Book," with supplementary readings.

For illustrations I know nothing better than Herbert's "Illuminated Manuscripts," Pollard's "Early Illustrated Books and Fine Books;" Walter Crane's "On the Decorative Illustration of Books," and various histories of engraving, such as Weitenkamp's "American Graphic Art."

Where the original material is available annotated catalogues of exhibition may well serve as text books (e.g. Weitenkamp's "Illustrated Books of the Past Four Centuries" and his accompanying "The Illustrated Book, Notes on an Exhibition.")

For the history of binding we need a thoroly revised, enlarged, and, above all, fully illustrated Prideaux ("Historical Sketch of Book-binding") or Horne ("Binding of Books; an Essay in the History of Gold-Tooled Bindings"), unless one of the several German books recently published can fill this need.

The best history of publishing and selling we have is in Putnam's "Books and Their Makers in the Middle Ages," which is not, of course, limited to the middle ages, but contains material as late as the seventeenth century, tho for the modern period one must resort to books concerned with special countries, like Mumby's "Romance of Book Selling" for England, and the books by Kapp and Goldfriedrich for Germany.

The practical side of printing, binding, etc., is of interest to the librarian in much the same way as it is to the author, and the textbook selected might be one or several of the "authorship and composition" class. In fact, in my work with graduate students, I give under the heading Practical Bibliography a list of books designed to aid them in the whole course of their investigation and publication, for example:

On reading: Koopman's "Mastery of Books;" Huey's "Psychology and Pedagogy of Reading and Writing," etc.

(To be concluded)

College and University Library News

A SUMMARY OF THE LITERATURE RELATING TO COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES PUBLISHED BETWEEN DECEMBER, 1921, AND NOVEMBER, 1924. PREPARED BY KEYES D. METCALF, OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, AIDED BY ANNE H. DENNY AND ERMINE STONE, OF THE LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY, FOR THE CONFERENCE OF EASTERN COLLEGE LIBRARIANS HELD AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY ON NOVEMBER 29, 1924.

TO give all the important college library news for the past three years in a paper of reasonable length would be impossible. I will content myself, therefore, with trying to call to your attention the items of most general interest and the discussions which have been uppermost in the minds of librarians. I will not attempt to speak in detail of the work done during the period under consideration by college librarians in the general library field, but I cannot pass over without comment some of the American Library Association activities and committee work in which they have taken a prominent part. To mention but a few: Professor Root has served as president of the American Library Association and of the Bibliographical Society of America, as well as representing college libraries on the Library Survey Committee; Mr. Bishop has represented the Association abroad on several occasions; Dr. Raney has continued his service on the Book Buying Committee, and has led the successful struggles against the booktrade in its efforts to make changes in the tariff and copyright legislation that would be unfavorable to libraries; Mr. Walter, as chairman of the Committee on National Certification and Training, has taken a leading part in that interesting problem; Mr. Gerould has represented college librarians on the Books for Europe Committee, the Union List of Periodicals Committee, and the Resources of American Libraries Committee; Mr. Keogh has served on the Temporary Library Training Board; and so on down the list.

The topic that has aroused the most general interest among librarians and has been foremost in their minds this past year, is that of library training. The publication of Dr. Williamson's "Training for Library Service,"¹ with the resulting comment, and the work of the Temporary Library Training Board brought this to the fore. College librarians, as librarians, could not but be interested, but as college librarians the question was brought still closer home, as one of Dr. Williamson's chief recommendations was that "the professional library school should be organized as a department of

a university along with other professional schools, rather than in public libraries." "Schools now conducted by public libraries," he said, "should either take the definite status of training classes or be transferred to university auspices." Among his reasons for this are that "it is easier for the university library school to establish and maintain proper standards, and the university school has a better opportunity to attract men and women with college training."

Another question that has been interesting, and worrying college librarians is the "cataloging situation." The report of Mr. Walter on this problem,² at the 1922 Conference, showed just how matters stood at that time, the salaries paid, the difficulty in obtaining good catalogers, as well as the information that of the thirty-two college and university libraries that answered the questionnaire, only three gave their catalogers academic rank.

In connection with this problem, Mr. Currier's paper on "Selective Cataloging at the Harvard Library"³ is of interest. He tells of the methods worked out there. He divides his public into three classes: The under-graduate; the specialist who works in his own field; the student or scholar working on unfamiliar ground. For all classes he finds that many subject headings can be omitted, particularly those for foreign books, for out-of-date books, for editions and for technical treatises on abstruse subjects. He also states that Harvard frequently omits author entries in the case of large collections of ephemeral material, such as English Civil War pamphlets, that can be classed together chronologically. The discussion following this paper made it evident that similar plans are in use elsewhere, particularly in university and college libraries.

This cataloging problem leads us on into another subject that many of us have avoided, but which Mr. Gerould considered in his annual report, where he discussed the necessity for more exacting standards in the selection or acceptance of books to be included in the library.⁴ "To justify a place," he says, "a book

¹ Williamson, C. C. *Training for library service*. Carnegie Foundation, 1923.

² *A. L. A. Bulletin*, 1922, p. 236.

³ *Library Journal*, August, 1924, p. 673.

⁴ *Public Libraries*, January, 1924, p. 49.

must be worth a permanent capital expense of a dollar for its housing, and the investment of at least another dollar for the necessary records of its acquisition and cataloging, in addition to the cost of the book itself. The book may be of great value in one library and be quite useless in another. Unless the institution is likely to surround a book by its related literature, it is better that it be discarded, or sent to some other institution where it can be used."

It may be this tendency to think in terms of dollars and cents, that is being forced on us by our chronic lack of funds, has been responsible for the unusual amount of statistical material involving college libraries that has been published lately. For the past three years the A. L. A. *Bulletin* has given statistical tables for various college and university libraries. In 1922² figures as to the number of volumes, the circulation, the size of the staff, and the expenditures for various items were given. In 1923³ and 1924⁴ salary statistics, for all but chief librarians, in some twenty-five schools are found. In this connection, there should be noted the rules and definitions laid down by the A. L. A. Committee on Administration for the guidance of librarians in preparing reports, which devote one section to college libraries⁵.

Taking up the salary question from a different point of view, President Howard, of the State College of Washington, compiled figures⁶ giving the average salaries of professors and other members of the faculty in universities and colleges of different sizes, and comparative figures for librarians in the same institutions. The salaries of librarians, in all classes of schools, averaged lower than those for full professors and the smaller the school, the smaller the librarian's salary in relation to that of the professor.

Mr. Keogh reported for the Committee on the Educational Qualifications and Status of the Professional Librarian in Colleges and Universities⁷ and showed the education and training of head librarians. Mr. Reeder, of Ohio State University, wrote an article in *School and Society*⁸ giving a statistical comparison of twenty-five university libraries for the period, 1915-21. These statistics included a statement of the number of volumes, the additions, the book expenditures, the total appropriation, the size of the staff, and the total salaries paid. Mr. Wilder, of Bowdoin, at the New England Col-

lege Librarians' meeting⁹ in 1922, presented statistics showing that the average library budget is six per cent of the total college budget, and that the amount spent for administration in typical college libraries equals, or exceeds, that spent for book purchases, reaching as high as three times the amount of the book funds in some cases.

Statistics of a different character were given by Miss Hartwell, of the Superintendent of Documents Office, in regard to the depository libraries in the new selective plan.¹⁰ She showed among other things that forty-eight per cent of all the depository libraries are university or college institutions.

Since January, 1923, the LIBRARY JOURNAL has published,¹¹ at irregular intervals, historical and statistical accounts of library activities in six of the southern and southwestern states and of Mexico, showing the comparatively backward state of affairs in that section in college, as well as public, libraries, but showing also that conditions are, on the whole, improving. Papers covering much the same field were given at the Hot Springs Conference last year.¹²

Passing on now to theoretical discussions of library organization, and the use of library funds, still more statistics are found. The LIBRARY JOURNAL published recently an anonymous statement of a university library service scheme giving a proposed detailed salary schedule and rules governing promotions.¹³ The A. L. A. Committee on Library Revenues¹⁴ reported last year that as a general proposition, six dollars for each full time student in the university, is a reasonable annual minimum for the book fund. For the college which does not plan to do much research work, this may be reduced to five dollars. \$2,000 a year in all, is placed as the irreducible minimum book fund for any college. Mr. Kerr, of the Kansas State Teachers College, in a report entitled "A measuring stick for libraries of teacher training institutions,"¹⁵ told what was needed in schools of certain sizes in the way of library buildings and equipment, book funds, staff and library instruction. This report was published widely, brought forth considerable comment, and by its use, various libraries are said to have obtained larger appropriations. At the

² *Public Libraries*, June, 1922, p. 359.

³ LIBRARY JOURNAL, June 1; July, 1923, p. 449-445; 609-613.

⁴ LIBRARY JOURNAL, January 1, 15, February 1, March 1, 15, November 15, 1923, and March 1, 1924.

⁵ A. L. A. *Bulletin*, 1923, p. 112.

⁶ LIBRARY JOURNAL, September 15, 1924, p. 773.

⁷ LIBRARY JOURNAL, April 13, 1923, p. 361.

⁸ *Public Libraries*, January, 1922, p. 61; LIBRARY JOURNAL, May 15, 1923, p. 457.

⁹ A. L. A. *Bulletin*, 1922, p. 446.

¹⁰ A. L. A. *Bulletin*, 1923, p. 73.

¹¹ A. L. A. *Bulletin*, 1924, p. 118.

¹² A. L. A. *Bulletin*, 1922, p. 424.

¹³ LIBRARY JOURNAL, September 1, 1923, p. 722.

¹⁴ LIBRARY JOURNAL, August, 1924, p. 683.

¹⁵ *School and Society*, May 13, 1922, p. 520.

A. L. A. mid-winter meeting last year, Mr. Kerr reported the scores of fifty-three schools that had used this "measuring stick."¹⁹ Mr. Manchester's paper²⁰ at an A. L. A. College and Reference Section meeting in 1923, on problems of space distribution in college and university libraries brought about the appointment of a Committee on Standardization of Building Needs for College and University Libraries.

Enough of statistics, actual or theoretical! Let us now turn to other discussions of library problems. We cannot take time to mention all the instructive papers given at the College and Reference Section meetings of the A. L. A., at the meetings of the New England College Librarians, of the University and College Librarians of the Middle West, of the Eastern College Librarians, and of the college sections of the different state library meetings, on the reserve book problem, the departmental library problem, the classification question, exchanges, apportionment of book funds, the relation of librarians with the faculty, the question of academic rank, the percentage of total college income that should go to the library, staff meetings, paying expenses to conventions, and other topics that so properly arouse the interest of the college librarian. All these and many other subjects have been discussed in a profitable and interesting manner at these meetings. We shall, however, mention a few that seem to be of most permanent interest from a reference and historical point of view.

A paper by Mr. Leupp "The Library, the Heart of the University"²¹ told of the development of the University of California Library, and the problems it had to meet, particularly departmental library development and the reserve book question. Mr. Schenk,²² Law Librarian of the University of Chicago, told of the rental collections used in that institution's libraries. It was found there that the calls for books for collateral reading caused a prohibitive strain on the book fund. To obviate this, books were bought and rented to students for one-fourth their cost. In this way they soon paid for themselves, and the added advantage was gained that the students read the books more than when they were kept in the library. Mr. Charles W. Smith, the assistant librarian of the University of Washington, in a paper called "The Vanishing Supply of Research Periodicals"²³ brought vividly to our attention the problem of securing adequate stocks of

standard periodicals and serials, arising from the rapid modern development of research libraries. He suggested that the division of field among libraries, and greater care in preservation of the periodicals will help. He said that periodicals should be classed as reserve material and not used as texts, that duplicates should be bought of current periodicals and that inter-library loans of periodicals should be limited. Mr. Bishop, in an article in *Science* entitled "The Record of Science"²⁴ emphasized the importance of an agreement among scientific libraries on the limitation of the several fields of specialization, and also of improved bibliographic equipment, so that with the minimum of effort a practically complete list on any subject could be obtained.

Fortunately, college libraries are of interest to others than their own librarians, and it is interesting and perhaps worth while to see ourselves as others see us. Upton Sinclair has charged Princeton University with not making available to its students the writings of liberal and radical authors.²⁵ We are glad to report that Mr. Gerould refuted this statement in good style. John Cotton Dana complained in the *Freeman*²⁶ that colleges have built magnificent buildings, have gathered together vast collections of books which are not used and are not worth the money spent on them, but have neglected the most important thing; that is to give the student opportunity to read the better class of current periodicals and the thought-provoking books of the day. In a more friendly tone, was the discussion at the meeting of the Committee of the American Historical Association on Resources of American Libraries on the duplication of purchases and the possible allocation of fields of purchase, and the problems involved therein.²⁷

Coming now to special types of activities of college libraries, we find one of which little is known in the East, but which has become a matter of importance for Western state universities—that of university library extension service. Mr. Bishop has explained in detail what he considers the responsibilities of his university library in extension work in a way that gives a good point of departure for a study of the subject.²⁸ Reports of what has been done along this line by other state universities have appeared in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, *Public Libraries*, and the *A. L. A. Bulletin*.

The inclusion in the college curriculum of

¹⁹ *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, April 15, 1924, p. 370.

²⁰ *A. L. A. Bulletin*, 1923, p. 229.

²¹ *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, July, 1924, p. 619.

²² *Public Libraries*, December, 1921, p. 615.

²³ *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, February 1, 1924, p. 117.

²⁴ *Science*, August 25, 1922, p. 205.

²⁵ *School and Society*, December 15, 1923, p. 703.

²⁶ *Freeman*, February 21, 1923, p. 561-563.

²⁷ *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, January 15, 1923, p. 75.

²⁸ *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, May 15, 1923, p. 461.

courses in the use of the library becomes each year more common. Mr. Walkley, of the University of Maine, has given an account of library instruction for freshmen there, emphasizing the lack of knowledge of libraries and their methods among the students.²⁰ Mr. Macmillan, of Washington University, has told of the work there, in the use of the library, that is part of the required freshman English course.²¹ Frank Bumstead's pamphlet on the use of the library has been brought out as a University of California syllabus, in order to help students gain knowledge of library resources.²² The State College of Washington published, as a number of its *Library Bulletin*, a revised edition of a syllabus of a course in how to use a library.²³

Passing now to what may more properly be called news than the discussions, statistics, and library activities, which we have considered, we will mention recent library publications.

The Edinburgh University Library published last year the third and final volume of its catalogue of printed books.²⁴ The Library of the University of Upsala celebrated its tercentenary by issuing a handsome 620-page quarto volume²⁵ compiled and edited by its staff, containing brief biographies and in many cases portraits of its twenty-seven librarians. There are also chapters on the rare books, incunabula, and autograph collections of the University. The North Carolina College for Women has started a new library periodical called *Library Notes*.²⁶ The University of Pennsylvania has issued a 1924 edition of the Handbook of its Library. Michigan has published Mr. Clements's volume describing the wonderful collection of Americana that he has given to that University.²⁷ Queens University Library, of Kingston, Ontario, has begun to print its cards and make them available to other libraries.²⁸

College librarians themselves have been busy in literary work. Mr. Bishop is responsible for a new edition of his "Practical Handbook of Modern Library Cataloguing,"²⁹ bringing it

down to date. Mr. Walter has a new edition of "Periodicals for the Small Library."³⁰ Mr. Leach, while at Princeton, compiled a bibliography of Howard Crosby Butler³¹ and brought the bibliography of Woodrow Wilson,³² previously published by Princeton, from 1917 down to 1921. The A. L. A. has published Miss Mudge's "New Guide to Reference Books,"³³ Miss Mudge, with Miss Sears, has also compiled a much needed George Eliot Dictionary.³⁴ Mr. Koch has been unusually busy and has written "La Bibliothèque Publique de Petrograd,"³⁵ travel sketches entitled "The Leipzig Book Fair. Rebuilding the Louvain Library,"³⁶ and a book "On University Libraries."³⁷ Mr. Hicks has not been idle and "Materials and Methods of Legal Research with Bibliographical Manual" has fallen from his pen.³⁸ Mr. Dickinson has left the library field in his efforts and has edited one book called "Drama"³⁹ and with Dr. Van Dyke and others, a compilation entitled "A Book of British and American Verse."⁴⁰ In this statement of publications we must not omit Aurelia Brooks' "Browningiana in Baylor University"⁴¹ which describes the Browning collection of that school, or the "Catalogue of Early and Rare Editions of English Poetry," collected and presented to Wellesley College by George Herbert Palmer.⁴²

Gifts and valuable purchases of books have been without number and only a few can be mentioned. The Clements Collection of Americana⁴³ already referred to, is worthy of a second notice; The Chapin Library at Williams,⁴⁴ and the Vail Library of Massachu-

²⁰ Walter (F.) Periodicals for the small library. 4th ed. A. L. A., 1924.

²¹ Leach, H. S. comp. Bibliography of H. C. Butler. Butler, Princeton Univ. Press, 1923.

²² Leach (H. S.) An essay towards a bibliography of Woodrow Wilson, March, 1917-March, 1921. Princeton Univ. Press, 1923.

²³ Mudge (I. G.) New guide to reference books. A. L. A., 1923.

²⁴ Mudge (I. G.) and Sears (M. E.) George Eliot dictionary. London. Routledge, 1924.

²⁵ Koch (T. W.) La Bibliothèque Publique de Petrograd, Paris, Champion, 1924.

²⁶ Koch (T. W.) The Leipzig Book Fair. Rebuilding the Louvain Library. Evanston, Ill., privately printed, 1923.

²⁷ Library Journal, January 15, 1924, p. 84.

²⁸ Hicks (F. C.) Materials and methods of legal research. Rochester, Lawyer's Cooperative Publishing Company, 1922.

²⁹ Dickinson (Asa Don) editor. Drama. Doubleday, 1922.

³⁰ Van Dyke (Henry) and others, editors. A book of British and American verse. Doubleday, 1923.

³¹ Brooks (Aurelia E.) Browningiana in Baylor University, Waco, Texas, 1921.

³² Wellesley College Library. Catalogue of early and rare editions of English poetry. Houghton, 1923.

³³ Library Journal, August, 1923, p. 665.

³⁴ Library Journal, February 15, 1914, p. 165.

²⁰ LIBRARY JOURNAL, September 15, 1924, p. 775.

²¹ Public Libraries, July, 1923, p. 407.

²² Public Libraries, March, 1922, p. 179.

²³ State College of Washington, Library Bulletin, No. 12, August, 1923.

²⁴ Edinburgh University Library. Catalogue of printed books, volumes 1-3, 1918-23.

²⁵ LIBRARY JOURNAL, December 15, 1921, p. 1054.

²⁶ Public Libraries, December, 1922, p. 649.

²⁷ Clements. (William L.) The William L. Clements library of Americana at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1923.

²⁸ LIBRARY JOURNAL, November 1, 1924, p. 954.

²⁹ Bishop (W. W.) Practical handbook of modern library cataloguing. 2nd edition. Williams and Wilkins, Baltimore, 1924.

setts Institute of Technology" are described in detail in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. The gift by Charles E. Goodspeed, the Boston bookseller, of his Ruskin collection adds to Wellesley's already notable literature collections." Princeton's Library of Industrial Relations has been provided with \$12,000 a year for five years by Mr. Rockefeller." The Garcia Mexican Collection," acquired by the University of Texas, is made up of 15,000 printed books and pamphlets, thousands of rare manuscripts including among other items, Santa Anna's Diary, the correspondence of Emperor Maximilian and the only known copy of the first book printed in America. Yale has made a valuable addition to her Latin American collection thru the gift of the library of Professor Tornquist of the University of Buenos Aires." The University of Pennsylvania has received the Henry C. Lea collection in medieval history containing 20,000 volumes and manuscripts. The Lea family also proposes to give \$100,000 for an annex to the library building to house the collection and to make additions to it." Michigan has purchased, with the aid of Mr. Clements, the Vignaud historical and literary library containing 20,000 volumes, as well as large number of pamphlets, maps and charts." The papers this week have told us of Michigan's latest acquisition, the Abdul Hamid Turkish manuscripts." The Hoover War Collection, at Stanford, has continued to grow. This collection, by the way, has been described by Prof. Adams" in an analysis prepared for the donor and the trustees, and again by Miss Helen D. Sutliff" in a paper at the A. L. A. Cornell has been given the Berno Loewy library of Shakespeariana, Law, Drama, and Freemasonry."

College libraries have profited by the resumption of building thruout the country that followed the slight slump in building costs of a few years ago. The state universities have done particularly well in this respect. The University of Kansas has completed a new building, naming it after Miss Carrie Watson, who has been Librarian there since 1887. The University of Wyoming moved into its new structure in September, 1923." Cornerstones were laid by the Michigan Agricultural Col-

lege" in October, 1922, and by the University of Minnesota" in May, 1923. The University of Delaware" broke ground for a new building in December, 1923, and the University of Arizona" did likewise the following month. The University of Washington" has also started a new building.

To pass on to other types of schools: Randolph Macon College" dedicated, in December, 1923, the Walter Hines Page Library, named from its distinguished alumnus, the late Ambassador to the Court of St. James. The North Carolina College for Women" has opened a new building, as has the Connecticut College for Women." The Carlton Library of Elon College," which contains the stack room inside as a vault, is complete. The Baylor University Library lost its building with most of its contents, by fire in February, 1922," but has already replaced the building with a larger one." Teachers' College Russell Hall, as its new library is called, is now on exhibition." Occidental College of Los Angeles has started to build, having received an anonymous gift of \$100,000 for the purpose." Boston College broke ground in October, 1922." Texas Christian College has a new building." Miami University has added a \$140,000 extension." The site has been decided upon for Yale's proposed building and the plans are in progress." Plans have also been drawn for an extension to the Cornell University Library, so large as to practically amount to a new building."

On the other side of the picture, the Louvain Library is still incomplete because of lack of funds, notwithstanding the efforts of American libraries and colleges. Many Japanese libraries were damaged or destroyed in September, 1923, by the earthquake, including that of the Imperial University of Tokyo, University of Meiji, and the University of Nippon. American libraries have again come to the rescue and are gathering together books with which these schools can start again."

"*LIBRARY JOURNAL*, March 1, 1924, p. 207.

"*LIBRARY JOURNAL*, January 15, 1922, p. 75.

"*Bankers Magazine*, September, 1922, p. 434.

"*Public Libraries*, February, 1922, p. 138.

"*Public Libraries*, January, 1922, p. 65.

"*Public Libraries*, January, 1924, p. 49.

"*Public Libraries*, January, 1923, p. 52.

"*Sun Editorial Page*, November 25, 1924.

"*LIBRARY JOURNAL*, June 15, 1922, p. 562.

"*A. L. A. Bulletin*, 1923, p. 220.

"Report from Mr. Austen.

"*LIBRARY JOURNAL*, My 1, 1924, p. 422.

"*Public Libraries*, December, 1922, p. 656.

"*LIBRARY JOURNAL*, June 15, 1923, p. 578.

"*Public Libraries*, January, 1924, p. 36.

"*LIBRARY JOURNAL*, February 15, 1924, p. 186.

"*LIBRARY JOURNAL*, January 1, 1923, p. 40.

"*Public Libraries*, January, 1924, p. 51.

"*Public Libraries*, February, 1924, p. 101.

"*LIBRARY JOURNAL*, July, 1923, p. 623.

"*LIBRARY JOURNAL*, October 15, 1924, p. 902.

"*Public Libraries*, March, 1922, p. 198.

"*LIBRARY JOURNAL*, January 1, 1923, p. 40.

"*LIBRARY JOURNAL*, April 15, 1924, p. 367.

"*LIBRARY JOURNAL*, September 1, 1922, p. 722.

"*Public Libraries*, December, 1922, p. 653.

"*LIBRARY JOURNAL*, April 15, 1924, p. 378.

"*LIBRARY JOURNAL*, April 1, 1924, 336.

"*Public Libraries*, March, 1924, p. 132.

"Report from Mr. Austen.

"*LIBRARY JOURNAL*, September 15, 1924, p. 779.

But one type of news remains—personals. I hesitate to include any of them as they are so numerous that, at best, only a selection can be made. I venture to omit all except chief librarians and to mention only part of them. Dr. Jenkinson, of Cambridge University, died about a year ago.⁸⁸ Dr. Van Name, who was librarian at Yale from 1865-1904, died in September, 1922.⁸⁹ Professor C. P. Chipman, librarian and professor of bibliography at Colby, resigned to go into the book business.⁹⁰ Miss Amy Reed, of Vassar, has resigned her librarianship in order to devote her full time to the teaching of English, and has been succeeded by Miss Adelaide Underhill.⁹¹ Prof. Runkle, after twenty years as librarian of the Pennsylvania State College, now gives all his time to teaching.⁹² Malcolm Wyer, after twenty years at the Universities of Iowa and Nebraska, has forsaken college work for the Denver Public Library.⁹³ Miss Ruth Lane has taken the place of Miss Nickerson at the Vail Library, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.⁹⁴ Mr. Carlton

returned to college work in February, 1922, when he became librarian at Williams.⁹⁵ Miss Lavinia Stewart has recently been made librarian at the Connecticut College for Women.⁹⁶ Three of the libraries of New York University's down-town section, have been combined as the Washington Square Library, with Nelson McCombs as librarian.⁹⁷ Richard J. Duval has become librarian at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, with the rank of assistant professor.⁹⁸ Mr. Leach, formerly reference librarian at Princeton, is now the librarian at Lehigh University.⁹⁹ Miss Mary E. Downey, after years of commission library work, has returned to her alma mater, Denison University, as Librarian.¹⁰⁰ Iowa has two new librarians: Charles H. Brown,¹⁰¹ formerly library specialist for the United States Navy, is at the State College at Ames, and John Boynton Kaiser¹⁰² left the Tacoma Public Library to go to the State University of Iowa. Yale University has received \$250,000 to establish a Sterling Professorship in Bibliography, and Mr. Keogh has become Professor Keogh.¹⁰³

⁸⁸ LIBRARY JOURNAL, January 1, 1924, p. 35.

⁸⁹ LIBRARY JOURNAL, October 15, 1922. *Public Libraries*, November, 1922, p. 534.

⁹⁰ LIBRARY JOURNAL, July, 1923, p. 627.

⁹¹ LIBRARY JOURNAL, November 15, 1922, p. 990.

⁹² *Public Libraries*, March, 1924, p. 152.

⁹³ LIBRARY JOURNAL, October 1, 1924, p. 848.

⁹⁴ LIBRARY JOURNAL, April, 1923, p. 338.

⁹⁵ LIBRARY JOURNAL, February 15, 1922, p. 180.

⁹⁶ LIBRARY JOURNAL, November 15, 1924, p. 998.

⁹⁷ LIBRARY JOURNAL, June 15, 1922, p. 566.

⁹⁸ LIBRARY JOURNAL, November 1, 1924, p. 950.

⁹⁹ LIBRARY JOURNAL, September 1, 1924, p. 743.

¹⁰⁰ LIBRARY JOURNAL, November 1, 1923, p. 928.

¹⁰¹ LIBRARY JOURNAL, January 1, 1923, p. 40.

¹⁰² LIBRARY JOURNAL, January 15, 1924, p. 96.

¹⁰³ *Public Libraries*, July, 1924, p. 385.

The German Book Exhibit

THE exhibit of German books, prints and music, organized for the mid-winter meeting of the American Library Association was first proposed to the German Book Export Association in Leipzig in October. The exhibit was assembled thru persistent and well co-ordinated effort of many German publishers, in time to be shown in Chicago at the New Year.

The aim was to give American librarians an opportunity to see what the German press has put forth during the last ten years. The compilation of the 400-page catalog was almost a record-breaking piece of work. Cards representing the different works were sorted in New York into twenty-one classes. The classified titles were then copied carefully by a dozen expert typists working by day; at night the photographers took the typed sheets and made reduced size plates, from which the catalog was printed much in the same way as were some of our periodicals during the printers' strike of several years ago.

The exhibition, which will be shown also in New York from January 20-30, is not a book selling venture. There were no official agents at the Chicago exhibit, but visitors were given every opportunity to study the books (shelved according to subjects), to take notes, and to browse to their hearts' content.

The results achieved have been a surprise even to the members of the local committee. Doubt was expressed in various quarters as to whether the exhibit was well timed, and whether the exhibitors were not expecting too much in the way of attendance and interest. The exhibitors, however, kept up their courage, knowing better than any one else what they had to show, and believing that the librarians and professional men of Chicago would show a sufficient interest in the books which they had brought to repay them for their outlay of time and money.

T. W. K.

Books in Immigrant Languages

By ELEANOR E. LEDBETTER

Chairman A. L. A. Committee on Work with the Foreign Born.

THE need for books about America in the languages of our immigrants has long been recognized by librarians, Americanization teachers and all workers with the foreign born. Mr. Panunzio, coming to the situation with the freshness of first enthusiasm, has presented the problems so graphically and with so much of his personal and literary charm that he has brought it again into the forefront of discussion among libraries working with the foreign born.

This being the case, it seems desirable to set forth a presentation of the practical and actual difficulties in the way of satisfactory achievement, and of the efforts which have been made and are constantly being made by various organizations and individuals.

Book publishing is a business and has to be conducted on a business basis by any firm which aims to keep out of bankruptcy. An established and successful publishing house, with resources behind it, can afford to take an occasional chance or to put out a book on which it expects a loss; but a firm which is only two or three steps away from the edge cannot take chances. Practically all foreign language publications in the United States issue from the press of the foreign language newspapers, and those papers, according to Dr. Park, die at the rate of ninety-one a year.*

Obviously the strongest publishing houses are those which minister to immigrant groups who have been here long enough to achieve an economic footing and who have a certain solidarity of interest; but even these firms know that their strength is only temporary and that in the absence of new immigration their support is weakened with every death of an immigrant of the first generation. Prudence dictates that they trim their sails close and make all possible provision for the possibility of stormy days ahead. To their credit it must be said, that among them are those in whom public spirit outweighs prudence, who have issued books of the kind we desire, deliberately planning to take the loss involved. Such an instance is that of the National Printing Company of Omaha, who published a translation of Forman's History of the United States, reducing the expense a little by omitting the review pages at the end of the chapters, and a part of the illustrations and the

appendix. The translator, Miss Rose Rosicky, a member of the firm, wrote me of this: "We have found from long experience that when it comes to publishing books we can with certainty rely (so far as the sale is concerned) only on our own trade. For instance, the cook book (Bohemian American Cook Book) we have tried to push it in other ways, advertising it in English papers etc., but it amounts to nothing, practically. The same . . . so far with the history. . . . In fact if we did not have other sources of income (the paper and the printing business) we could not do it at all. It is only a side line made possible by the rest of the business."

The business manager of *Americky Delnicky Listy* (the *American-Workingmen's News*) a labor-paper published in Cleveland, asked if I could do anything more to promote their publication "*Americky Kongres*" saying "It cost us a lot of money to get this out and we need to get our money back." He says that it is necessary to sell at least fifteen hundred copies of such a pamphlet, at fifty cents each in order to cover expenses. A bound volume of about three hundred pages must sell at least five thousand copies at two dollars each to pay for itself. With the Czech language this can be done "if you have good solicitors," but not otherwise. Announcements and printed advertising will not make it.

It is probably unreasonable to expect libraries to buy these books merely to help the publishers, since library funds are a trust for the benefit of the readers, but one does wonder some times whether the legitimate needs of readers would not justify larger orders. In 1922, when Miss Johnston, as chairman of the New York State Committee on Work with Immigrants, tried to secure advance subscriptions for a history of the United States in Yiddish, it was not possible to get the mere five hundred which was all the publisher asked to secure the undertaking. He had had the translation made and had three other texts ready with which to follow it, if we could have assured him of that small number of subscriptions. It may be that Yiddish was a poor language with which to make the test, since its use, while extremely heavy in centers like New York and Boston, is not widely distributed thru the country. But Slovak is a language of wide distribution and

* Park, P. H. The Immigrant Press and its control.

yet Hill's "History of the United States" published as a private enterprise by the author has met with only meagre support from libraries. It may be that these volumes are not as good as librarians desire, but the old adage surely holds true that half a loaf is better than no bread.

In a different class financially are the publications of cultural organizations like the Slovak League who recently issued a comprehensive volume "Ustava a Vlada" (Constitution and Government of the United States). Such societies do not expect to sell enough to cover the cost, but consider the deficit a legitimate and expected charge upon their budget for cultural purposes. It is possible that sympathetic and disinterested American friends might assist these societies in wiser choice of cultural means but there is always doubt as to the expediency and efficacy of unsolicited advice.

Some immigrant groups who have no such book publications have the equivalent furnished them in their newspapers. The hopeful temperament of the publisher is indicated by his setting up in a frame in book page form a portion of his newspaper page and printing there in installments the very material we most wish to see printed. The hope always is that the plates so prepared may later be used to reprint the text for book publication, but alas! it is seldom that this additional expense can be incurred. In this manner the Rusin paper *Prosvita* published a history of the United States at the rate of two book pages in each weekly issue; but its publication as a book has never taken place—an especial pity because there are yet no books in this language. This was followed by the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution in parallel columns, English and Rusin, also serially.

The best piece of work of this kind was that of a Slovak paper in Youngstown, Ohio, which published Long's "History of the United States," illustrations and all, setting it up in book page form. This work was inspired and assisted by Mr. Joseph L. Wheeler, librarian of the local library, who secured from the publishers the use of the copyright and the loan of the cuts. The translation was made by the Slovak editor. Mr. Wheeler hopes to have this book published with parallel texts, English and Slovak, but even his energy and enthusiasm have so far been unable to overcome the financial obstacles.

These are the general conditions so far as commercial publication is concerned and within these general classes come all the publications of immigrants for their own people. Now we turn to survey what Americans have done to help them meet this need and we see very little.

The Immigrant Publication Society had an excellent idea in its series of "Guides" but most of these are now out of print, with no definite prospect of republication. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company which does an immense business among immigrants on the weekly payment plan has published a few pamphlets on health topics, in the various languages—excellent work so far as it goes. The translation service of the Y. W. C. A. has gone farther along the same line with several informational pamphlets including one on courts of law. The National Catholic Welfare Council has its civics catechism in several languages and the Daughters of the American Revolution its "Manual of the United States." The Foreign Language Information Service has published a number of pamphlets on health and history. Miss J. Maud Campbell worked desperately to find a sponsor for Pecorni's "History of the United States" in Italian and English, succeeding finally in securing the interest of the Massachusetts Society of Colonial Dames who later financed also a Polish and English edition.

This is, so far as I have ever been able to learn, the whole sum of American contributions to the literature of the immigrant. Certainly it is a pitiful record.

To the worker studying this situation and handicapped by the lack of tools, it seems luminously clear that here is a field precisely suited to the resources and the design of some one of the great philanthropic foundations. The opportunity has been depicted to them by various workers speaking with various degrees of convincingness and of persuasiveness, but so far without result. It is impossible to believe that the response will not come in time, if the need is kept before them.

There is however one other possibility which has had practically no consideration,—that is the possibility of working thru European publishers. Book publication has been booming in Europe since the war. Nations and races that had never had the use of print are trying to build up a literature over night. Because their previous lack of privilege has greatly limited the development of literary talent, they are supplementing their own writings with translations from other tongues, English included. Add to this the fact that all Europe is interested in America now, and we have the natural result that American books are being translated into the native tongues of our immigrants. But the choice of titles is astounding. A certain author like Jack London for example, attains a vogue and every scrap of his work is translated, while other authors of equal consideration here remain unknown there. "Tarzan" is known prob-

ably all over Central Europe. I expressed surprise at this to a Polish publisher, a man of the highest culture and of literary acumen. He gave an apologetic laugh and said "It is the post war psychology. We are all very nervous. Our nerves are shattered. These books take us out of ourselves. They make us forget and that is good for us."

A leading Prague publisher asked the Cleveland library to suggest a number of popular books desirable for translation into the Czech, thus showing a readiness to receive suggestions. The average European reader gets his ideas of America from the works of Karel May—"Vinnétou," "Old Surehand" and so forth. Could we not present convincingly to the European publisher the equal prospects for popu-

larity in authors who know a little more of what they write? Perhaps we could arrange to send them sample copies of books we recommend. This service need not be limited to fiction. European readers are generally partial to travel and read at least a reasonable amount of history—each one the history of his own country first, but if the suitable text were available the history of the United States would be the next. What texts are best to recommend for this purpose? What books of travel give a fair idea of the United States? Some books of American biography ought also to be made available to Europeans and would without question be well read. Then when the European publishers have put them out, we can import them and use them for their people who are living here with us.

The A. L. A. and the International Institute of Bibliography

THRU its recently appointed American president, Godfrey Dewey, the International Institute of Bibliography, re-organized last year as a Federation of National Bibliographical Sections, has renewed its request that the American Library Association form a section or itself act as a section of the Institute. The A. L. A. Executive Board decided before taking action to ask the Committee on Bibliography, of which Ernest C. Richardson is chairman, for information as to the reorganized Institute and similar going enterprises, and in the matter of the Institute specifically as to its source of income, the working out of its reorganization, its relation to similar institutions, the interest of American librarians in the matter and the relation which the profession, the libraries, and the Association should have with the Institute.

The sources of income, so far as learned, are limited to membership fees, the amount to be fixed, and to a wholly nominal budget allowance from the League Committee on International Cooperation for a detail object. There is hope of support from the League Committee, from the group of national governments which are formally interested in the Institute or the Union of Association and from the Belgian government. Belgian aid is now given, apparently, to the Belgian branch as now constituted and not to the Institute. It is not clear that the Institute has any financial claim on the group of national governments who have been concerned in the Palais Mondial enterprise.

The Organization is federal, and contemplates a union of associations rather than of individuals. Membership may be representative of a national group or of any interested asso-

ciation. It was effected in order to put it into position to act as the agent of the League Committee and at the same time introduce other co-operators not members of the League. One result was the offer by the French Government to the League of a French Bibliographical Institute with a building and a good appropriation, intended apparently to furnish the League with an effective instrument in place of the then disorganized and ineffective Brussels Institute. The situation, however, roused the Belgian government to reinstate the collections of the Brussels Institute in the Palais Mondial. The French government accepted the situation and continued its offer as a regional institute, collaborating with the League, while the Belgians reorganized the Brussels Institute as a Belgian collaborator.

The relation to the League of Nations Committee on Intellectual Co-operation is one of contract or convention. The League undertakes in the event of a suitable reorganization and the prosecution of work on certain practical lines as agreed or to be agreed, to lend its countenance and as far as possible its aid. The Committee will name one member of the Executive Council of the Institute, the Institute will make annual report to the League and the League Committee will have the right of inspection of work being done.

Under the agreement as outlined, the Institute would undertake to develop an alphabetical catalog by authors' names, on the lines of a collective catalog of the great libraries of the world, indicating where a copy of any particular work can be found. It would develop as sections of a systematic catalog, Bibliography and sections connected with bibliography, and Or-

ganization of scientific work and intellectual co-operation. It would also undertake development of the collection of bibliographical works and library catalogs, centralization of other documents and information concerning institutions and bibliographical societies, libraries and other organs of scientific, literary and artistic information; publication of subsequent editions of the *Index Bibliographicus*, of which the first edition is now in preparation; publication of a periodical bulletin which would serve as the organ of the League Committee for questions of bibliography; and establishment of an office where verbal information or information by correspondence would be given, this office to maintain relations with the national office or special offices of scientific information.

Besides relations with the French and Belgian Institutes as mentioned above, relations with other international organizations include those with certain other organizations carried on the literature of the Institute as national sections (regional secretariats) but whose standing and authority do not seem to be well defined.

There are as yet no organized relations with the following groups, which must be also taken into account: The British, French, Swiss, German and other library associations, the other bibliographical institutes which have national political support, like the Zurich Index and the International Catalog of Scientific Literature, and already established agencies like the Smithsonian Institution, the Chemical Abstract work and the National Research Council on Biological Abstracts. The Smithsonian Institution is the regional member of the International Catalog, and the National Research Council is a partner with the Swiss government in reviving the Zurich Index. Insofar as these enterprises are supported by national funds, they link up also with the dozen or more governments which take part in the Union of Associations, and these in turn with the League Committee so far as they are members.

Dr. Richardson concluded that American relations with the Institute, as librarians or as an Association, obviously depend for final answer on what the Institute shall itself prove to be. At present the latter is still ineffective for operations, its financing a mere gesture, its initiatives not strong. It may be best for the A. L. A. to execute a precisely similar convention to that of the League Committee, or it might prove that an Institute of voluntary associations of which the A. L. A. became a member would make similar contracts to that of the League with various governments for specific service. He therefore recommended to the Council the following resolution, which was adopted:

1. That the Council looks with cordial interest on all efforts to form a practical working center for concrete undertakings in international library and bibliographical matters, and regards with peculiar respect the unwearied effort of the Brussels Institute to realize certain sound and recognized ideals.

2. In the adoption by the League Committee on Intellectual Co-operation of the reorganized Institute as its agent in certain matters, the Council recognizes also the possible opportunity for that co-operation with the League Committee and other European agencies, without political complications or question of membership in the League, for which Americans are confessedly on the alert.

3. The Council therefore recommends to the Executive Board expression of warm interest and approval in principle of the effort to organize practical international co-operation in concrete matters of library concern, and that the A. L. A. committees on Bibliography and on International Relations fully investigate the practical bearings of all going efforts and the attitude of the British and Continental library association toward these efforts and the general proposition, and that these committees be asked to give diligent attention to the matter with a view to some early practical share by A. L. A. in the concrete plans for co-operation, and in particular the plans of the International Institute of Bibliography.

Training for the County Library Work

AS some interest is being manifested in the Washington County Free Library Training Class for work in County Libraries, it perhaps is well to state what this training class does, and does not, propose to do.

It does not intend to prepare for executive positions. It does expect to fit girls for positions on the staff of county libraries having a school-trained chief. Pupils of recognized ability who finish the course will also be equal to the librarianship of a village library. It is hoped that in time it may become a feeder for the accredited library schools, being able to give girls of native ability and personality but deficient advantages a sufficient start in cultural education to stimulate them to work for advancement.

The course extends over eight months, from October 1st to June 1st, and the number of the class is limited to ten. The Library is used as a laboratory and during the fall and spring months much field work with schools, stations, branches and book wagon is required.

More detailed information as to the course of study, entrance requirements, costs of living, etc., may be had by writing the librarian,

MARY L. TITCOMB, Librarian,
Hagerstown, Md.

Libraries will, on application, be furnished with one or more copies of a small 36-page booklet, "How to Invest Your Money," recently published by the Better Business Bureau of New York City, 280 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

The Case for the Library Book Post

By ALFRED L. SPENCER, Savona, New York

IT is the purpose of this article to call attention on the one hand to the emergency situation created for library extension by the imminent increase of two cents each way—four cents in all—on the library book going by parcel post, and, on the other hand, to the extremely favorable character of the figures given in the official report "The Cost of Handling Mail Matter" as applied to our effort to have the library book divorced as a parcel from the totally dissimilar mass of fourth-class matter and given a rating efficiently adapted to the purpose. We know by experience that rating with the bulk of the five billion heterogeneous, bulky, ill-shapen, long-routed commercial parcels has been most inefficient both from the point of view of postal revenue, since the cost of twelve cents just to send out and get back a library book locally by mail has barred rather than attracted, no revenue resulting, and from the point of public service, since the isolated rural home has been deprived of its only daily convenient means of borrowing and return of the book. So much the more unfortunate and inefficient the application of the increased rates, since no farmer will pay sixteen to twenty cents just to borrow and return a library book when he may own a sizable weekly mailed to his door for one-fourth that amount. Nor has the library funds with which to shoulder the burden. The former inadvertent surtax on the work of educational extension and Americanization which the library seeks to accomplish is to be raised to a Chinese Wall of exclusion. A change formerly desirable, then, that the library book in transit to and from ten the million rural homes of America be accorded an adjusted rate on its own needs and merits, now becomes a life and death matter for rural library extension, since there neither is nor can be created a system of transportation for the purpose comparable to the daily, country-wide service of the mails.

It is extremely fortunate, at a time when the prime emphasis is on balancing the postal budget rather than increasing the usefulness of the mail service, that we are able to show by the comprehensive and fully relevant figures in the long awaited government report "The Cost of Handling Mail Matter" that this is a unique case where educational and financial advantage are one. We have been told for several years by the postal authorities that the proposed Library Post presented no essential difficulty of administration by the postal service and that the importance of the matter was realized, but that we must wait until the cost of carrying

the mails was ascertained. After an anticipation period of three years and an incubation period of a year and a half we now have this report and it is but fair that our case, so far as it depends on the matter of the cost and revenue, should be judged by it. In place of inadequate gauges of rates and revenue, we now have a business man's analysis which accords each class of mail matter its own place by piece, pound, pound mile and cubic foot mile. By these standards we can fully answer the reader's questions. Will the Library Post increase my income tax? Will it prejudice the increase in postal salaries? Will it throw additional burdens on the other classes of mail? Will it make more difficult the balancing of the postal budget? The reply is absolutely not, that none of these evils will follow, but that the Library Post will stand on its own feet along with the commercial use of the mail.

Making the comparison on the basis of a rate which so changes the initial pound rate of the parcel post that the single average book will go in the local zone for two cents, first zone three (thus far probably excluded from city carrier service), second zone four cents, third zone five cents, and assuming 21 books to the cubic foot of which nine would be mailed singly, with three parcels of two books each and two parcels of three books each; also assuming that about a third of the books would go locally, one-third within the first fifty miles of the first zone radius and the other third, including the lending of both popular reading and interchange of books between the thousand or more institutions of higher learning in America, going all other distances, the average haul of the library parcel would not be over 50 miles, probably less, as compared with the average 373 mile haul of the parcel post. These assumptions are reasonable, have been approved by the heads of library extension in four of our greatest states and can be easily checked up on by experiment and inquiry on the reader's part, since they deal with an absolutely standardized and known article and conditions. The comparison below is between the revenue of the Library Post and the estimated cost to the government of the total of the parcel post, which last, of course, should be increased by ten per cent to allow for increased salaries for the coming year.

Estimated Revenue from Library Post (Average haul 50 miles)

Per parcel	4½ cents
Cubic foot	63 cents
Cubic foot mile	1.26 cents

Average Cost of Five Billion Parcels of Fourth-Class

(Average haul 373 miles)

Per parcel	12.73 cents
Cubic foot	38.81 cents
Cubic foot mile114 cents

Note that the per parcel revenue of the Library Post would be one-third as great as the estimated per parcel cost of the entire fourth class with a haul nearly eight times as great, that the cubic foot return for 5 miles is nearly double that of the average cubic foot cost for the greater distance, and that the cubic foot mile return for the books shows eleven times the estimated cost. But, since the per parcel cost of the book is nearer that of second class matter, I ask the reader to compare the book on his desk with his morning paper and to say whether the cost of carrying the book parcel 50 miles is greater than the estimated two and three-quarter cents cost of hauling the piece of second class matter 688 miles. No pretence is made that these figures are precise but the reader can easily, by his own experiment and inquiry find that they are consecutive. Several library experts have pronounced them less favorable than the actual facts. They show beyond dispute that the library parcel can be given a rate which the traffic will bear to the actual advantage of the federal treasury.

It should be remembered that we are not so much considering the matter of lowering a rate on present parcels, the present rate having proven a bar, as whether it is desirable to attract by a fair rate a great new class of localized parcels of the highest social value. For good measure of our proof we can add to the above the fact that the library parcel affords the partial answer to the quest for a class of parcels which will take up some small part of the slack of the country mails because of which they must be annually subsidized to the full extent of the postal deficit. Our proposed library rate is quite as self-paying as any class of commercial mail need be without this consideration. This superlatively desirable localization of the traffic adds 25 per cent of desirability from the sole consideration of balancing the postal budget. It is not unreasonable to expect, with the stimulus to rural library extension of fair use of the daily mails, that within ten years we would have a lending by mail of fifty million library parcels, the return trip making one hundred million, an even flow, well distributed, nowhere a burden, an almost net gain for the income from the subsidized rural mails.

Is there any question as to the judgment that would have been pronounced by our first Postmaster-General and first American library extension worker, Benjamin Franklin on this measure with its rare combination of thrift and public service? Is it not time that, while watch-

ing cash balances, we should also realize that the one thing this great nation can not afford is such inefficiency as that of the present working of the parcel post as applied to localized library circulation, which tends to bar from the mails matter of the highest cultural value to ten million farm homes? We now feel that the last possible excuse for this unfortunate situation has disappeared and that the powers that be will co-operate to secure an efficient rate for this great purpose.

From the standpoint of the library extension worker it may be well that a rate already unfortunate is to be made intolerable. We shall now realize the full necessity of divorcing the library parcel from the totally dissimilar mass of the parcel post. With the moral, and, if necessary, physical support of the library profession I venture to predict that a fair, workable Library Post, bridging the chasm of inaccessibility between library and isolated farm home and removing the present surtax on educational extension for all, will soon be an accomplished fact, and that it will be a prime cause of congratulation at the semi-centennial of the American Library Association in 1926.

The American School of Librarianship

AN analysis made by Forrest B. Spaulding, assistant director of the American School of Librarianship, of the first fifty students accepted by the school after announcement of its first two courses in March, 1924, shows that the school appealed primarily to a mature group of men and women, most of them with considerable library experience and educational preparation but without formal library training. The average age was forty-nine years. Five of the students were men and forty-five women. Forty of the fifty students offered one or more years of college, university or normal school work in addition to the minimum high school diploma requirement. Of these forty, twenty-three had bachelor's degrees. Five also had master's degrees and one a doctor's degree. Forty of the fifty had had previous library experience averaging six years. Those who had lacked previous library experience were practically all teachers who had recently been placed in charge of school libraries and who felt the need of some training for the work. The enrollment included graduates of library schools, among them New York State, University of Wisconsin, University of Illinois, and the University of California, as well as of several summer courses.

The entrance requirements of the school are responsible in a large degree for the high

grade of the student body, since every prospective student is required to refer to at least one librarian. If this librarian is not known to the school the student is also required to interview a nearby librarian who is known and in whose judgment the school has confidence. Furthermore, the instruction offered by the school is of such a nature as to appeal only to the most ambitious.

The courses now ready and for which students are being received comprise *Work With Children*, by Caroline Burnite Walker; *Book Selection*, by Helen E. Haines; *The Special Library*, by Margaret Reynolds; *The Library Profession*, by Seymour Thompson; and *School Library Administration*, by Martha Wilson.

Other courses are in preparation. All are of uniform length: twenty lessons each, presupposing four or more hours work per lesson on the part of the student. The cost of each course varies, depending upon the amount of material furnished by the school. Tuition may be paid as the work progresses, if the student desires. The first student to complete one of the school's courses is Mildred Lee, of Fairhope, Alabama, who completed the course in *School Library Administration*. The first student to be enrolled was Wilhelm Busch, of the Duplicate Division of the New York Public Library. Illinois leads in number of students enrolled. Twenty-three states, Hawaii and Canada are represented in the enrollment.

Discipline in the Public Library

MAINTENANCE of discipline without diminution of the appeal that a public library should make, and discrimination between childish mischief and malicious mischief are two major difficulties which confront the librarian in the problem of keeping order. The clientèle of a public library is so diverse that the discipline must differ greatly from that in school or any other more or less homogeneous group, says Florence L. Born, of the Grand Rapids Public Library, in a paper on "Meeting the Problems of Discipline," in the November-December issue of the *Michigan Library Bulletin*.

Each case must be considered on its own merits if that is possible. Gang cases may require more extreme measures. The librarian must know the different types of children so that she can know which child can be appealed to thru the light of reason and which one can be given no opportunity for argument. The first appeal is made to the offender himself. It is customary to invite the co-operation of the parents next unless the case requires immediate and drastic measures or it is impossible to ascertain the name and address of the offender, as sometimes happens. Excellent results may be obtained by correspondence; if not, a follow-up letter suggesting the introduction of "other authorities" is often efficacious in overcoming parental inertia. Ninety-five per cent of disciplinary cases may be settled by such correspondence or by a personal visit to the child's home. As Mrs. Born remarks, nearly everyone is interested in your interest in them even if it be in the delinquencies of your children.

The weight of extra-library and extra-parental authority must be brought to bear on the other recalcitrant five per cent. The gang element is the worst to be contended with in

this class of offenders, and is most frequent in branch libraries and libraries in smaller towns. The particular type of gangster who amuses himself by throwing stones and creating uproars requires an appreciative audience for his endeavors. Police intervention or action on the part of the juvenile court is necessary. The librarian should not swear out warrants or make actual arrests except in the case of prolonged or unusually serious offenses, as the warrants once issued must be followed up, and the resulting publicity is undesirable. It is usually sufficient to report the gang to the chief of police, who sends out an officer to round them up. No warrants are served, and the gangsters do not realize that they are not obliged to appear without them. An admonition from the chief of police follows, and is usually even more effective than action on the part of the Juvenile Court.

Obstreperous relatives may be quelled by bringing home to them their own responsibility, as was done by Mrs. Born on one occasion when she informed the father of one of the youngsters involved in a case of gang order, who was a lawyer, that the library had seven separate and distinct misdemeanors listed against the boys and could have every one of the parents arrested for non-observance of the curfew hour for their children.

In extreme cases arrests have been made and heavy fines imposed by a police court judge, with considerable attendant newspaper notoriety, which is undesirable in that advertised disorder in a supposedly orderly library tends to beget more disorder unless the matter is handled with great skill and finesse.

One gratifying result of such painful situations is that the disciplined boys usually show good sportsmanship and hold no grudge against the librarian.

Motion Pictures Based on Literature

- BORDER LEGION, THE.** Famous Players-Lasky. 7 reels. Star: Antonio Moreno. Struggle against outlaws in California of 1849; from the novel by Zane Grey (Harper).
- CAPTAIN JANUARY.** Principal. 6 reels. Star: Baby Peggy. Child is rescued from sea by kindly lighthouse keeper; from the novel by Laura E. Richards (Estes).
- CITY THAT NEVER SLEEPS, THE.** Famous Players-Lasky. 6 reels. Star: Louise Dresser. Story of daughter of woman saloon-keeper who tries to bring her up away from its influence; from Leroy Scott's story, "Mother O'Day," in the *Saturday Evening Post*.
- DANGEROUS MONEY.** Famous Players-Lasky. 6 reels. Star: Bebe Daniels. Money brings danger to poor girl inheriting it; from Robert Herrick's novel "Clark's Field" (Macmillan).
- EMPTY HANDS.** Famous Players-Lasky. 7 reels. Stars: Jack Holt and Norma Shearer. Spoiled flapper and young engineer get lost in Canadian Wilderness; from the novel by Arthur Stringer.
- EAST OF BROADWAY.** Associated Exhibitors. 6 reels. Stars: Owen Moore, Mary Carr. How Peter Mulaney qualified for a policeman; from "Where is the Tropic of Capricorn?" in Richard Connell's "Apes and Angels" (Minton).
- FLIRTING WITH LOVE.** First National. 7 reels. Stars: Colleen Moore, Conway Tearle. Temperamental star plans revenge on chairman of Better Plays committee; from Leroy Scott's novel "Counterfeit."
- GERALD CRANSTON'S LADY.** Fox. 7 reels. Marriage of convenience becomes marriage of love; from the novel by Gilbert Frankau (Century).
- GIRL ON THE STAIRS, THE.** Producers Distributing Corporation. 7 reels. Star: Patsy Ruth Miller. Sleep-walking girl becomes involved in murder; from story by Wilson Bouve in *Ainslee's*.
- GREATER THAN MARRIAGE.** Vitagraph. 7 reels. Stars: Marjorie Daw and Lou Tellegen. Showing marriage and a career not incompatible; from Louis Joseph Vance's novel, "Joan Thursday" (Little).
- HE WHO GETS SLAPPED.** Metro-Goldwyn. 7 reels. Star: Lon Chaney. Scientist ironically turns clown; from the play by Leonid Andreyev (Brentano's).
- HER LOVE STORY.** Famous Players-Lasky. 7 reels. Star: Gloria Swanson. Romance of young princess in imaginary principality; from magazine story, "Her Majesty, the Queen," by Mary Roberts Rinehart.
- K—THE UNKNOWN.** Universal. 8 reels. Stars: Virginia Valli, Percy Marmont. Doctor, falsely accused of killing his patients, is vindicated by nurse; from the novel by Mary Roberts Rinehart (Houghton; Grosset).
- LIGHTNING LOVER, THE.** Universal. 7 reels. Stars: Reginald Denny, Laura La Plante. Comedy of young man who impersonates his friend, a married man; from George Barr McCutcheon's novel "The Husbands of Edith" (Dodd; Burt).
- LOVERS' LANE.** Warner. 6 reels. Doctor in small town refuses request of his sweetheart to move to city, from the play by Clyde Fitch (Little).
- MARRIED FLIRTS.** Metro-Goldwyn. 7 reels. Stars: Pauline Frederick and Huntley Gordon. Woman whose husband is taken from her teaches the other woman a lesson; from Louis Joseph Vance's novel "Mrs. Paramor" (Dutton).
- MINE WITH THE IRON DOOR, THE.** Principal. 8 reels. Stars: Pat O'Malley and Dorothy Mackaill. Search for ancient gold mine; from the novel by Harold Bell Wright (Appleton).
- OH, DOCTOR.** Universal. 7 reels. Star: Reginald Denny. Rufus, brought up an invalid, becomes robust and daring; from Harry Leon Wilson's novel (Cosmopolitan).
- RIDIN' KID FROM POWDER RIVER.** Universal. 6 reels. Star: Hoot Gibson. Rousing melodrama of western bad men; from the novel by Harry Herbert Knibbs (Houghton; Grosset).
- SILENT WATCHER, THE.** First National. 8 reels. Star: Glenn Hunter. Young married man, protecting his chief, ruins his own home; from a story by Mary Robert Rinehart, "The Altar on the Hill," in the *Saturday Evening Post*.
- SNOR, THE.** Metro-Goldwyn. 7 reels. All-star: Small-town professor treats his wife with contempt; from the novel by Helen Reimensnyder Martin (Dodd).
- SON OF THE SAHARA, A.** First National. 8 reels. Love of French girl for Arab chieftain; from novel by Louise Gerard (Macaulay).
- SUNDOWN.** First National. 9 reels. All-star. Migration of cattle herds to Mexico; from the novel by Walter F. Eberhardt (Grosset).
- THREE WOMEN.** Warner. 8 reels. All-star. Love of three women for one man; from the novel by Jolantha Marcees.
- TRIUMPH.** Famous Players-Lasky. 8 reels. Stars: Leatrice Joy, Rod La Roque. Romance in a tin can factory, rivalry of two men for girl; from the novel by May Edginton (Holt).
- TRY AND GET IT.** Hodkinson. 6 reels. Star: Bryant Washburn. Comedy of bill collector who collects seven-year-old debt and daughter of the man who owed it; from *Saturday Evening Post* story, "The Ring-Tailed Gallawampus," by Eugene P. Lyle.
- TURMOIL, THE.** Universal. 7 reels. All-star. Troubles of wealthy man with his three sons and daughter; from the novel by Booth Tarkington (Harper; Grosset).
- WINE OF YOUTH.** Metro-Goldwyn. 7 reels. Comedy drama of family faced with problem of children pursuing jazz program of life; from Rachel Crothers' play "Mary the Third" (Brentano's).
- WOMAN ON THE JURY, THE.** First National. 7 reels. Woman juror risks disgrace to save other woman; from the play by Bernard K. Barnes.
- YOLANDA.** Metro-Goldwyn. 10 reels. Star: Marion Davis. Ambition of Charles the Bold of Burgundy to marry his daughter to Louis, the idiot son of Louis XI of France; from the novel by Charles Major (Grosset).

The librarian of the Dennison Manufacturing Co., Framington, Mass., will be glad to send to any one applying a copy of the booklet "What to Read," issued by this Library. It suggests courses of reading on various subjects, being intended to be merely suggestive, not comprehensive.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

JANUARY 15, 1925



THE mid-winter meetings at Chicago kept the two hundred and more participants quite as busy as at A. L. A. conferences with nearly two score meetings, from those of the Executive Board and the Council down to the several round tables and informal groupings. The acceptance by the A. L. A. of a new Training Class Section is an interesting example of the specialization which is going on in our own and, tho perhaps to less extent, in other professional associations. In the field of library education there are now the Board of Education for Librarianship which presented a provisional report to the Council, the existing Professional Training Section and the new Training Class Section, as well as the Association of Library Schools. Whether such extreme segregation is desirable may be an open question, but it may be admitted that these different groups have different subjects of special interest to each, which may offset the desirability of that common discussion on mutual topics which is perhaps more stimulating than detailed treatment of specific topics. Regional associations are growing in favor and the official A. L. A. regional meeting at Sioux Falls in the autumn this year should bring together librarians and trustees from Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa and nearby states.

THE International Book Exposition at Leipzig in 1914, the most notable "world's fair" representing one calling which had ever been held, giving supposedly abiding evidence of permanent peace and international good will, was rudely interrupted at its very height by the challenge of war. In the ten years succeeding, war at arms was succeeded by economic war and continuance of international distrust, if not of hate. With the Dawes plan it has been hoped that a new era has opened, and one of the best evidences to this effect is the presence in America of a German book exhibit, which was shown at Chicago during the A. L. A. mid-winter meetings and will be transferred to Columbia University, New York, to open there on January 20th. The exhibit has been prepared most carefully and in the best spirit, and this spirit should find cordial echo thruout this country. - The wounds of the past can best be

healed thru the international association of professional and other leaders in the several countries, and it is gratifying to note not only this proof from Germany, but the fact that the 1926 semi-centenary of the A. L. A. is taking on an international aspect and that special endeavors will be made to secure, in addition to honorary representation, actual participation by libraries from countries across the sea, not less from those once hostile than from nations allied to us in war. Another good sign is the attention given by the league of Nations Committee on International Co-operation to the problems of the International Institute of Bibliography at Brussels and the fact the A. L. A. thru action of its Council and Executive Board proffers cordial support in principle of any endeavor in this direction without reference to the mooted question of American membership in the League. There is now possible by united international effort an alliance in peace which the library profession may do much to help.

"TO be continued" was the cheerful refrain accompanying the bibliographical endeavor of the unusually active year just ended. For apart from the fact that half a dozen great periodical indexes published cumulations during that period, there arose from their long sleep the Sabin and Evans bibliographies of Americana financial support for which was ensured as the year closed, while Miss Mudge's "Reference Books of 1924" printed in our last number was the fifteenth wide-awake supplement to her Guide to Reference Books; Mr. Meisel's bibliography on American natural history just awarded the first Oberly memorial prize is announced as the first of the three volumes to form the entire work; Mr. Shepard's Index to Illustrations is a tentative list to be enlarged later; the A. L. A.'s Books for the High School Library is also a preliminary edition, Dr. Lomer's Catalogue of Scientific Periodicals in Canadian libraries is, in view of the present condition of many Canadian library catalogs, necessarily incomplete and will help libraries to list their holdings for a later edition; and the first four sections of the checking edition of the National Union List of Serials brings that list only to the letter B.

Other general works include the third permanent volume of the International Index to Periodicals for 1920-1923, an extended edition of Bessie Graham's Bookman's Manual, Miss Matson's unusual list of large-type Books for Tired Eyes, a second edition of the John Crerar list of current periodicals, Mr. Goodwin's new Catalog of the Library of the Senate, and a supplement covering 1921-1924 in the U. S. Catalog Series which is to have a new basic volume in 1927. In science and technology in addition to the titles named we have a fourth volume in the present series of the catalog of the U. S. Surgeon-General's office, Mr. Nickle's Geologic Literature on North America, Mr. Black's Index to the Dental Literature of 1839-1875, Dr. Holmes' extensive Bibliography of Eugenics and a bibliography of recent bibliographies on chemistry and related subjects by Messrs. Schaaf and Sohon, besides the biennial cumulation of the Industrial Arts Index. In literature there are the George Eliot Dictionary, the work of Miss Mudge and Miss Sears, the Index to One-act Plays by the Misses Logasa and Ver Nooy, and Dr. Rudwin's Bibliographical Survey of German Religious Drama, while law is represented by the fourth volume of Mr. Chipman's Index to Legal Literature covering the years 1908-1922.

IN the specific field of librarianship with its many ramifications there has been also an unusually large output, and here again new editions, series, and other "continuations" are prominent. Dr. Learned's *The Library and the Diffusion of Knowledge*, prepared for the Carnegie Corporation and the gigantic Survey are closely related studies in librarianship, the latter of which is to receive its final form in 1926; Mrs. Drury's *Library and its Organization* is the fourth volume in the *Classics of Librarianship* series; Mr. Lydenberg's delightful life of John Shaw Billings, the first in the pioneers series, Mr. Lewis' *History of the Apprentices' Library of Philadelphia* and Mr. Wheeler's comprehensive *Library and the Community* cover many aspects of pioneering old and new, while Mr. Ward's book on principles of Publicity for Public Libraries is intended for those who "follow my leader." Mr. Hadley's notes and plans of smaller library buildings is to have within a year or so a companion volume on university library buildings. Cataloging from the administrative side is treated in Mr. Bishop's revised *Practical Handbook of Modern Library Cataloging*, while Mr. Rider's tentative decimal classification and subject headings for the literature of business, the second edition of the *Library of Congress*

classification for political Science, and Miss Pettee's scheme of classification and subject headings for theology and related subjects will be a boon to workers in these ever extending fields. The literature of library personnel, which promises to assume the proportions of a small library in itself, includes Mr. Reece's study of some possible developments in library education, the reports of the Temporary Library Training Board, and the District of Columbia Library Association's specifications for library service. The line of new periodicals is an erratic one. In one of the early numbers of the year we chronicled the appearance of the shortest of library organs, that of the Maine Library Association whose *Bulletin* contained thirty-seven words and appeared but once; the largest, the Newark *Misuse of Print*, also a unique number; and the smallest, namely *Library Logic*, whose circulation, now well over half a million, is still soaring. The *Branch Library Book News* is a younger sister of the *Branch Library News* formerly published by the New York Public Library and *Adult Education and the Library* is the information bulletin of the A. L. A. Commission on Adult Education. To all of these and to the *Texas Library Bulletin*, the first number of which has just appeared, we offer our congratulations and best wishes.

BOOKS by librarians too, offer much variety, for they include some *Studies in Murder* and a new edition of the *Voyage of the Hoppergrass* by Mr. Pearson, a revision of Dr. Weitenkampf's *American Graphic Art*, a reprinting of the New York Walk Book of which Mr. Place is one of the authors, a young folks' book of information on the national capital "Your Washington and Mine" by Miss Latimer, Miss Moore's "Nicholas" in which the Library Lions and other familiar friends play a part, "Peggy's Playhouses" by Miss Hunt and Margery Clark's "Poppy Seed Cakes," while Asa Don Dickinson's book about One Thousand Best Books is calculated to make even a librarian read.

INSTEAD of the collection of the Civil War literature from the South at the Richmond (Va.) Public Library, as stated in a recent issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, the special collection there will take the form of a Sidney Lanier collection of poetry and drama, which has been authorized by the Trustees and for which a special book-plate is in preparation. This will, to some extent, duplicate the great Harris collection of poetry at Brown University, and perhaps it is to be regretted that the other plan, with especial reference to the South, was not that in the intent of the library authorities.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

The Midwinter Meetings

SOME two dozen meetings arranged by almost as many organizations were scheduled in the official program of the midwinter meetings held at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, December 31-January 3, and other groups holding one or more unscheduled meetings gave the impression of a continuous four-day session of great interest, varying all the way from the why and the which of standing committees to grand opera.

In addition to the A. L. A. Executive Board and Council which originated these new year's conferences, one or more sessions were held by the Association of American Library Schools, the Board of Education for Librarianship, Catalogers, College Librarians of the Middle West, Librarians of Large Public Libraries, Normal School and Teacher College Librarians, University Librarians and the American School of Librarianship, reports on the deliberations of some of which must be held for later numbers.

The Chicago Library Club had as usual a local committee prepared to give information about facilities for travel, work and play in Chicago and vicinity, and the German Book Exhibit arranged by a committee of which Dr. Koch was chairman offered an attractive meeting place appreciated by many visitors.

A. L. A. EXECUTIVE BOARD

The Executive Board held four meetings during the mid-winter conference.

By unanimous vote the Board expressed the gratitude of the officers and members of the American Library Association to the Chicago Public Library, its Librarian, Staff and Board of Directors for their courtesy in providing an A. L. A. headquarters office without charge for fifteen years, 1909-24.

Favorable action was taken on a joint request from the Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska and South Dakota Library Associations asking that an A. L. A. regional conference be held in Sioux City, Iowa, next October.

A letter received by the Board suggesting the election of honorary officers for the 1926 conference was discussed. The Board voted to submit the suggestion to the Fiftieth Anniversary Committee with a view to the possible selection of an honorary president and honorary vice-presidents of the 1926 conference by the next Executive Board.

On the recommendation of the Committee on Committees the Board voted to continue the

Committee on Hospital Libraries and the President was authorized to make the appointments.

A grant of \$6,000 was made from the War Funds to the Navy for use in maintaining the library work in the Navy Department.

The Treasurer's Report for 1924 and the budgets for 1925 were submitted for discussion and were referred to a committee consisting of Mr. Roden, chairman of the Finance Committee and Mr. Tweedell, treasurer, for consideration and report. They will later be submitted to the Board for action by correspondence.

The President was asked to communicate to Dr. James F. Jameson, the keen interest of the American Library Association in the recent press announcements of the new project for an authoritative and adequate dictionary of American biography and to offer the cordial co-operation of the A. L. A.

A communication was received from Mr. E. H. Anderson, chairman of the Sabin Bibliography Committee stating that the Carnegie Corporation had voted a grant of \$7,500 to the Bibliographical Society of America as a revolving fund to be used in completing the Sabin Bibliography and for other similar purposes in the future and recommending that the work of the Committee be turned over to the Bibliographical Society and the Committee discharged. The Board approved the recommendation of Mr. Anderson.

A. L. A. COUNCIL

Three meetings of the council were held, the first of which was appropriately opened by the presentation of that body's oldest and most faithful guest, the constitution. Brief discussion introduced by Mr. Lester defined and applied the definition of standing committees (whose chairmen are by the constitution members of the Council) and it was agreed that by their indefinitely continuing functions the following committees are to be considered as standing committees of the Association: Affiliation of Chapters, Bibliography, Board of Education for Librarianship, Bookbinding, Book Buying, Cataloging, Civil Service Relations, Committees, Constitution and By-laws, Classification Advisory (changed from Decimal Classification Advisory), Editorial, Education, Federal and State Relations, Finance, Hospital Libraries, Institution Libraries, International Relations, Legislation, Library Administration, Co-operation with Hispanic Peoples, Revenues, Membership, Public Documents, Publicity,

Recruiting, Resources of American Libraries, Salaries, Ways and Means, Work with the Blind, and Work with the Foreign Born.

A petition signed by 33 members asking for the creation of a training class section was presented by Mr. Utley, and after discussion of the relations of this proposed new section to the Professional Training Section and explanation of the need of a simple organization to facilitate training class instructors' functioning as a separate group in co-operation with the professional training section, this was granted.

A letter from the Association's counsel, Messrs. Chapman, Cutler and Parker, regarding the legality and appropriateness of the proposed contribution of a substantial sum from the balance in the war service fund toward the rebuilding of Louvain University Library, read by Mr. J. I. Wyer, advised that the Association could not with propriety make such a contribution. Dr. Hill then read a letter from Mr. Frothingham who had been counsel to the War Service Committee expressing a contrary opinion, and after pointing out that in his opinion this object was equally germane with the American Library in Paris and other objects to that for which the money had been raised, moved that both opinions be received and laid before the Executive Board. Carried. In this connection Dr. Hill mentioned in passing that the fund for the rebuilding of the Louvain Library had been in the meantime assured.

Among other items of business taken up at that session was the proposed A. L. A. headquarters building which subject was presented by Mr. Tweedell and the council approved the accumulation of a fund toward this end; the report from Dr. Koch regarding progress on the preparations for continuing the Evans "American Bibliography," further details on which will be given by the Bibliographical Society of America which has now the matter in charge, as will those on the completing of the Sabin "Dictionary of Books Relating to America," arrangements for which have been made by Mr. Anderson's committee (see page 83) which has now been discharged by the Executive Board; Dr. Richardson's report for the Committee on Bibliography, the substance of which and the Council's action thereon are to be found on page 75 of the present number.

A provisional report offered at the opening of the second session by Adam Strohm, chairman of the Board of Education for Librarianship outlined the activities of the Board which was created last July and which consists in addition to Mr. Strohm, of Harrison W. Craver, New York; Elisabeth M. Smith, Albany; Andrew Keogh of Yale University, and Malcolm G. Wyer of Denver. Definite proposals regard-

ing an advanced school for librarianship have been received from the District of Columbia Library Association and the Chicago Library Club; particulars of which will be given later as will those on the informal open meeting of the Board when discussion "rambled concentrically" round the proposed advanced school in the lines of the need for such a school, the recruiting of students and of an instructional staff for it, the curriculum to be administered for the one by the other, the entrance requirements leading thereto and the degrees to which such a curriculum might lead. The Board has been visiting some of the existing schools particularly those in the East and plans for the near future include visits to the western schools, and two more open meetings, one in April in Chicago and the other later on the Pacific Coast with a view to collecting all available wisdom on the subject of education for librarians, on the quality of whom depends not a little the enrichment of life in general thruout the country.

And so to Adult Education and the question of what the A. L. A. can do to assist in the development of libraries for the 50 or 60 millions of Americans now without them, which questions occupied the third session, held on Saturday morning.

The provisional report presented by Mr. Dudgeon as vice-chairman of the Commission on Adult Education enumerated the Commission's activities in investigating typical forms of adult education such as have been in general use by libraries, unusual types of promise, agencies thru the co-ordination of which economy of effort and the maximum results may be secured towards developing help for the man and woman who must study independently of even continuation schools, extension courses and workers' classes.

In the discussion following mention was made of some of the schemes in work or projected in public libraries such as those of Chicago, Indianapolis, Buffalo, Boston, Milwaukee, Cleveland, Detroit and Grand Rapids, many of which were described briefly in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for November, and some difficulties in the way of free co-operation between library and other agencies due to the varying degrees of development reached by these in the various states were brought out. The second number of *Adult Education and the Library*, the Commission's bulletin of information (see LIBRARY JOURNAL for December 1, p. 1044) was distributed and plans are under way for making available thru exchange or publication some of the book-lists and reading courses prepared for individual or group clients of various libraries.

The consideration of ways for taking books thru the activities of the A. L. A. to the millions

of people now without library facilities was opened by Mr. Ferguson, who suggested the desirability of demonstrating modern library service in states in which librarianship has passed well beyond the pioneering stage, but lacks force thru wasteful administration due to uneconomical library laws or to lack of centralization and pooling of resources as regards both material and intelligence. The necessary funds will doubtless be forthcoming when the people have had the facts presented in the persistent way which has won success for the prevention of tuberculosis in recent years. And this is not missionary work as would be library extension in much of the Southeast on behalf of which Miss Rothrock made appeal. Any adequate solution of the problem of library extension in that region must be preceded by a thoro study of the social and political life of that complex and varied region, made without haste by a person of high calibre possessed of an open mind regarding the relative merits of the county library, the bookwagon, or the package library as any community's live-happily-ever-after solution of its difficulties.

A few points to supplement the information published on the library Survey were furnished at the second session by the Chairman of the Library Survey Committee, Dr. Bostwick, and the Director of the Survey, Mr. Thompson. The digest of the report on the general survey questionnaire will be published in 1926 as part of the semi-centenary celebration of the A. L. A., whereas the report on the questionnaire on personnel will probably be presented at the next A. L. A. conference in July. That part of the survey relating to personnel had been entrusted to the Bureau of Public Personnel Administration of the Institute for Government Research, which thru Mr. Telford, Chief of the Technical Staff, at the Arkansas meeting in 1923 had offered to do this work for the Association in connection with its survey of federal employees.

Replies received so far, and the general response to the survey questionnaire have been most encouraging in spite of the crowded season at which this great piece of work has "struck" busy librarians.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

A MEETING was held at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, on Saturday, January 3, at 2:30 p.m., President Azariah S. Root in the chair.

Mr. Lydenberg reported on the presentation of a memorial volume to Mr. Wilberforce Eames of the New York Public Library on the occasion of his seventieth birthday, and the

President was directed to send a letter of congratulation to Mr. Eames.

The President read a letter from the Carnegie Corporation offering to give the Society a revolving publication fund of \$7500. It was voted to accept this generous gift and to authorize the President to express to the Carnegie Corporation the thanks of the Society. It was voted further that the President express to Mr. Bowker of the LIBRARY JOURNAL and Mr. Anderson of the New York Public Library the Society's appreciation of their services in bringing about the bestowal of this gift.

Mr. Hanson of the University of Chicago Library presented a report from the Committee on Raising Funds for the Publication of the German Catalog of Incunabula. Discussion followed, after which it was voted that Mr. Hanson associate two others with himself and raise such funds as can be obtained by solicitation.

Mr. Hanson then presented a paper on the books relating to pseudonyms, with special reference to the recently published volume of Hjalmar Pettersen, entitled "Dictionary of Anonyms and Pseudonyms in Norwegian Literature" (see LIBRARY JOURNAL for January 1, p. 46). Mr. Bishop of the University of Michigan Library then presented a paper discussing the recent extensive additions of papyri fragments, Greek manuscripts and other manuscripts to the Library of the University.

Aksel G. S. Josephson of Fair Hope, Alabama, was made an honorary member of the Society as a recognition of the very active part taken by him in the establishment of the Society and of its predecessor, the Bibliographical Society of Chicago.

The meeting was then adjourned.

HOSPITAL LIBRARIES ROUND TABLE

SEVENTY-FIVE interested individuals—chiefs as well as specialized assistants, state commissioners, foreign representatives, A. L. A. personnel, editors, and a well-known publisher met on January 3 to talk about hospital libraries. The program was opened by Helen Beckley, medical social worker at Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago, in a sane and well-considered plea for the working together of the whole personnel of the hospital. Clarence W. Sumner of Sioux City followed with a straight talk to head librarians on their responsibility in putting this thing across. Then came brief informal talks on such problems and interests of hospital library service as:

(1) the new training course at the University of Minnesota, Frank K. Walter, university librarian; (2) a veritable cross-word puzzle of questions for investigation, Margaret Hickman of Rochester, Minn.; (3) a plea for the inclusion of nurses and internes in this book service, Mrs. E. B. Bailey of Minneapolis; (4) the possibilities in a unit hospital, Mrs. G. H. Birdsall, Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland; (5) a demonstration of the Brayco projector, Helen Seymour of the A. L. A.; (6) a moving tale of what a hospital librarian can do, Rose O'Connor, Sioux City; and (7) quite as a surprise to all of us came last well spoken and much needed advice on how to help the nurse realize her job by Ellis J. Walker, a public health nurse from Kalamazoo. She gave us rare delight, tho we were at the mercy of her wit and might have trembled had she not followed so disarming and human a speaker as Miss O'Connor.

The meeting lasted longer than is usual and longer than it was expected, but the endurance, even interest seemed to survive easily and at the close many crowded forward for folders, bulletins, information of sundry sorts, as well as to look over the miniature hospital set, a sort of Queen's Doll Hospital corner, which is now to go on tour with the A. L. A. Hospital Exhibit. Most of the work on this set was done under the supervision of the Occupational Therapy Department of the Ancker Hospital, St. Paul.

It would seem from this meeting that while there is interest and even dependable enthusiasm in Hospital Library matters up and down the land, and even tho a sturdy foundation has been laid by the pioneers of this group, there is, and this should be, much slogging to be done in order to maintain a hospital department in library affairs which shall be sane, human, professional, and highly intelligent. Provided we can combine vision with method that end can be reached.

PERRIE JONES, *Chairman,*
Hospital Libraries Round Table.

NORMAL SCHOOL AND TEACHERS COLLEGE LIBRARIANS

NORMAL School and Teachers College Librarians met Saturday afternoon, presided over by Gertrude Buck of Milwaukee.

The group went on record as favoring the publication of an index to all educational material, and Mr. H. W. Wilson said he would be glad to comply with the request providing the cost could be met.

Miss Buck gave a hopeful report of the library training board meeting indicating that the normal school courses in library methods are becoming more efficient. She urged Teachers Colleges to encourage recruits to library schools so as to provide the school librarians now coming into great demand.

Willis H. Kerr in his paper on adult education in teacher training libraries, pointed out many possibilities for broadening services in that field. His main points were: Resourcefulness in meeting assigned readings, duplication of books to care for inter-relation of knowledge, use of imagination in book selection to anticipate needs, consulting with faculty for opinions of books described in publisher's circulars, using classification and cataloging devices to insure quick finding the book needed, making available to the specialist the best in his field, systematically distributing book lists to faculty, providing a browsing and reading nook containing permanent non-circulating collection, duplicated in the circulation department, showing the research student how to use and make reference lists, working specifically with the students termed thru intelligence tests either specially gifted or subnormal, taking individual interest in each student and thereby lessening mass instruction in library use and greatly increasing individual instruction.

"Most of these items," said Mr. Kerr, "mean better prepared and better paid librarians and staff members, more and better equipment, more room, more books, more money, more freedom to make and execute library policy, and more intellectual and academic recognition. But having caught the vision and set ourselves to the task, who shall say we cannot achieve?"

"Library training of the elementary school teacher" was the subject of a talk by Harriet Wood of St. Paul, who pointed out that since the book is the chief teaching tool of the teacher and the chief learning tool of the pupil, as great care should be taken to have expert teaching of methods in book use as in methods of teaching geography. A special teacher should be provided as the librarian is already overwhelmed with her duties. Miss Wood suggested a curriculum of three units of two consecutive weeks each, making thirty lessons in all. The details have not all be worked out but it may be possible to give the first unit in connection with the English composition classes. This unit should establish individual skill in the use of the dictionary, encyclopedia, and indexes. The second unit should come with the practice teaching, showing how to use the book with the child. This unit requires demonstration lessons, observation, and participation. The third unit

given in the last term of student teaching, should be a part of the general course in children's literature. This should involve a definite contact with the children to develop skill in presenting literature for appreciation.

Jessie Van Cleve of *The Booklist* gave an impromptu talk indicating some good new things in children's literature, and Della F. Northey of Indianapolis outlined briefly the results of a library demonstration in several counties in Indiana, which perceptibly raised standards for school library service.

Mary Josephine Booth of State Teachers College, Charleston, Ill., was nominated chairman for next year.

COLLEGE LIBRARIANS OF THE MIDDLE WEST

COLLEGE Librarians of the Middle West met January 2d, 1925, at the Hotel Sherman, Chicago, Miss Ball, of Albion College, presiding over the seventy persons present.

John F. Lyons, of McCormick Theological Seminary, spoke on book purchases, allowances, and methods of ordering books on approval. There are many methods in practice varying with the needs of the institutions. Some have department allowances, others have no budget for departments, the librarian making all the selections, anticipating the needs of the faculty and their classes. In some libraries the funds are evenly distributed, in others the allowance varies for the different departments from \$50 to \$200. A difference in the total purchasing allowance should make a difference in method of distribution.

Publishers are usually glad to send books to the library on approval, the return transportation to be paid by the library. The books should be ordered by the librarian, not by faculty members.

Professor Root of Oberlin provided an enjoyable ten minutes with his humorous presentation of "Adult Education in the College Library." "First of all," he said, "educate the faculty, not in their own field, but along other lines of knowledge, and especially in how to use a library." Suggest some interesting book to either faculty or lay readers, and follow it up with other suggestions. To one old lady a diet of Walpole and Pepys was prescribed, but before further diagnosis the "patient" died! Study your community, search out the people who do not come to the library, consider their special interests, and prescribe a book, and in this way the library may soon greatly increase its sphere of service and aid in the adult education of its locality.

Mary E. Downey, of Denison University, discussing the collecting of debate material,

emphasized the importance of knowing the subject long in advance of the debate, and of exhausting every possible resource in securing material thru purchase or gift or interloan. The librarian rather than the student should collect the material. This should be placed on reserve and fair play in its use should be the practice of all who use it. Marking of this library material should not be permitted. A special room for the use of this material should be provided, if possible. Fines and penalties should be imposed, when privileges are abused; either on the individual or on the group.

Willis Kerr of Kansas State Teachers Normal School at Emporia adapted his "Measuring Stick" to college libraries, in "Attainable Standards for College Libraries." Under this the various items included in the A. L. A. report form were discussed. In ascertaining the reading room use of books, an estimate may be made by counting the number of books which are returned from the tables to the shelves, altho this method cannot give an accurate count of use. If daily attendance is not kept, an approximate count may be arrived at by computing the average hourly attendance of a day or a week once each season. Hours of staff service vary from 38 to 48, in the different libraries, the tendency being towards shorter hours and better service. Vacation allowance varies, from 4 or 6 weeks plus the shorter vacations. Ranking of college librarians and salary vary from that of instructor to dean of the college. Sick leave is usually allowed the same as for other faculty members, with or without provision for a substitute.

In the discussion the point was emphasized that the work of the library and its importance to all departments of the college should be recognized and appreciated, and that adequate financial provision should be made for able and efficient administration of the library. In one well-to-do institution the rate of library expenditure was found to be \$40 per student, said Mr. Ranck who had been gathering data on over two hundred college libraries. In this same institution, not a large one, were five trained assistants, showing that the importance of efficient library service was recognized in the provision thus made.

Mr. Bowerman begged a moment in which to urge college librarians to make a careful reply to the Questionnaire on Library Personnel, reporting to Mr. Telford at 26 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C., who would send on request blank forms to any who had not received them.

The importance of a required course in library methods, especially in the use of reference works, with credit, and with adequate provision for the teaching of such a course, was ably

set forth by Iva M. Butlin, of Beloit College, Wisconsin. Lillian M. Guinn, of Bradley Polytechnic Institute, spoke decidedly to the point on the subject of Student help. Her paper and that of Miss Butlin are to be published later, and so will not be reported in detail here.

The question of the hour system in reservation of books did not receive much attention, as none of the college librarians present had used it. A visitor, a normal school librarian, had tried it, and seemed to think it had advantages.

As to the Classification of Biography the consensus of opinion seemed to be in favor of placing the biographees with his subject—in history, science, literature, etc. In case he were not identified with any special field or subject he could be classified in the individual

group provided in almost all classification schemes.

A motion was unanimously carried which provided that the committee for next year take up the matter of required courses in the college curriculum, in the use of reference works, and that the committee formulate a statement to be sent to all the college presidents of the Middle West with the request that they present the matter to their curriculum committees for serious consideration.

Committee members appointed for the coming year are Mary E. Downey, chairman; and Edward W. King of Miami University, Oxford, Ohio. The present secretary was urged to continue in office for another year.

ANNETTE P. WARD, *Secretary-Treasurer.*
Alma College Library,
Alma, Mich.

CURRENT LITERATURE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

The December *Harvard Library Notes* is devoted principally to French material in the Widener Library, including the recently acquired collection of rarities from the library of the late Edouard Moura, made possible thru the generosity of thirty "Friends of the Harvard Library and of French Literature," and the fine collection of editions of Montaigne and Molière collected by Ferdinand Bôcher, professor of French at the University from 1869 to 1902.

The Library Advisory Council of the Franklin Square Subscription Agency, 49 East 33rd Street, New York, including Arthur E. Bostwick of St. Louis and Dorsey W. Hyde, Jr., of Washington, selects each month for the Agency's Library Service Bureau ten outstanding magazine articles. The titles with brief annotations are printed as a poster suitable for library display and at present almost two thousand libraries are reported as displaying it.

Titles selected for the January list are: "Bernard Shaw Reviews His War Record," in the *Century*; "A Boy in the White House," by Jesse R. Grant, in *Harper's*; "Federal Usurpation," by William Cox Redfield, in *The Forum*; "Europe's Best Year," by Frank H. Simonds, in the *Review of Reviews*; "The Reminiscences of Conrad," by John Galsworthy (*Scribner's*); "What is Civilization?" by Dhan Gopal Mukerji (*The Forum*); "Mesocracy in France," by Albert Guérard (*Scribner's*); "The Effect of Alcohol on Man," by Eugene Lyman Fisk (*The Nation*); "The Seven Deadly Sins of Mothers," by Kathleen Norris (*The International*) and

"Carving Out a New Profession," by Richard J. Walsh (*Century*).

The first Eunice Rockwood Oberly Memorial Prize has been awarded to Max Meisel, formerly of the Science Division of the New York Public Library, for the first volume of his extensive bibliography on American natural history, published in the fall by the Premier Publishing Company, 626 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y. Its scope is explained in the full title of the bibliography: "A Bibliography of American Natural History: The Pioneer Century, 1769-1865: The rôle played by the scientific societies; scientific journals; natural history museums and botanic gardens; state geological and natural history surveys; federal exploring expeditions, in the rise and progress of American botany, geology, mineralogy, paleontology and zoology." It is to be published in three volumes. The first volume contains 244 pages and is "an annotated bibliography of the publications relating to the history, biography, and bibliography of American natural history and its institutions, during colonial times and the pioneer century, which have been published up to 1924, with a classified subject and geographic index; and a bibliography of biographies."

Part of the bibliography was submitted as a requirement for the B. L. S. degree at the New York State Library School in 1916, after which Mr. Meisel became a member of the New York Public Library Science Division, and later served in the U. S. Army in various capacities, including instructor in gas mask drill and in

the chemical warfare service, and in the A. L. A. war service as librarian at several camps.

The bibliography on the marketing of agricultural products submitted by Emily L. Day, Katharine Jacobs and Margaret T. Olcott of the library staff of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics received honorable mention.

The prize which is to consist of the annual or biennial interest on the \$1,000 which was contributed as a memorial a short time after Miss Oberly's death (or on this and such additions as may be made from time to time) is to be awarded for the best original bibliography in the field of agriculture or the natural sciences submitted to the A. L. A. Committee which consists of Claribel R. Barnett, librarian of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, chair-

man, W. W. Bishop, Mary K. Bryan, Mary E. Hazeltine, Mary G. Lacy, Erwin F. Smith and Edward F. Tweedell.

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

I am desirous of finding a catalog of the contents of a French dramatic collection issued in Paris in 1826 under the editorship of Mons. Lepeintre. We possess twenty-four volumes of the *Repertoire du Theatre Français*, sixty-two volumes of *Suite du Repertoire*, twenty-four volumes *Fin du Repertoire*. I should be much obliged if any reader of the JOURNAL can let me know of a detailed list of the contents of the collection. The volumes are 24.

WILLIAM BEER, *Librarian*,
Howard Memorial Library, New Orleans.

AMONG LIBRARIANS

AYER, Marion L., has returned to the Harvard cataloging staff after four years' absence, three of which she spent as ln. of her own college, Wheaton. She has charge of the education collections. Other additions to the staff of that division include Dorothy Garland (also a former member who has spent the past year with her family at Oberlin and has worked in the Oberlin L.), Helen C. Geddes, formerly head cataloger at Bryn Mawr, Lillian Adams, Katherine Kimball, Mrs. Colin Blair, and Eugenia C. Lekkerkerker, a graduate of Leiden University.

CAMPBELL, Ella S., for the past six years at Colorado College, Colorado Springs, is taking a year's rest and is spending the winter in California.

FULLER, Frances H., 1902 New York State, is temporarily in school library work in Portland, Ore.

HODGSON, James G., recently reference librarian at the University of Arizona L. has been appointed ln. of the International Institute of Agriculture L. at Rome. The appointment was made by the Secretary of Agriculture of the U. S. who delegated to the Librarian of the Department the obtaining of information to enable him to make the recommendations for this position, offering an opportunity for building up the library as an internationally known agency. Mr. Hodgson is a graduate of the University of Iowa and of the New York State L. S. (class of 1917). He has served in the legislative reference section of the N. Y. State

Library, in the A. L. A. War Service and the A. E. F. and has been reference ln. of the Bureau of Railway Economics as well as reference ln. at the University of Arizona.

HYDE, Dorsey W., Jr., chief of the Civics Bureau of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and formerly information expert for the Packard Motor Car Company, is the author of "Linking up Railroad and Water Transportation" forming part of "The Automobile: Its Province and Its Problems" in the November number of the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*.

JACKSON, Margaret, 1915 New York Public, who has completed the organization of the George L. Pease Memorial L. of Ridgewood, N. J., will succeed Lynda Phillips (now Mrs. Frederick Lum) as ln. of the Chatham (N. J.) P. L. on February 1. She will continue her work as teacher of book selection and lecturer on library and literary subjects.

JONES, Ada Alice, 1888 New York State, sailed from New York City, January 14, for a cruise around the world. Miss Jones retired last April after 35 years as head cataloger at the New York State Library and as instructor in cataloging at the Library School of 23 years.

LAURSON, Edla M., 1918 Wisconsin, appointed librarian of the Ginsburg Branch, Detroit, P. L.

LOWELL, Mary A., 1919 Wisconsin, has resigned from the Detroit P. L. staff to join that of the Toledo P. L.

MONTEL, Denise, 1924 Simmons, formerly In. of the Institut Colonial de Marseilles has been appointed asst. In. of the International Institute of Agriculture L. at Rome.

SAVORD, Ruth C., 1914 Western Reserve, is now In. of the General Education Board, New York City.

VAIL, R. W. G., 1916 New York Public, In. of the Roosevelt House L. has an article in *Collier's* for December 20, on Roosevelt's Har-

vard days. The title is "Your Loving Friend T. R."

Recent additions to the staff of the Michigan State Library include: Extension director, Constance Bement, Pratt, 1910, formerly librarian at Port Huron (Mich.); Library Organizer, Sarah A. Thomas, Western Reserve, 1910, formerly librarian U. S. Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C.; head cataloger, Bessie Johnson, formerly assistant cataloger at Iowa State Teachers College Library, Cedar Falls.

THE OPEN ROUND TABLE

WHY SELL LIBRARY BOOKS TO SECOND-HAND BOOK DEALERS?

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

While scouting around among the second-hand bookstores recently on the look-out for bargains and lost books I discovered in one large shop several library books bearing in conspicuous places the name of the public library of a neighboring town.

Thinking that I had made a great discovery I noted the authors and titles of a few, and wrote to the librarian telling him where they were. He probably thought it a huge joke as he replied that he had recently sold to this dealer several hundred duplicates and that if I had examined the books carefully I should have discovered the word "Withdrawn." There was no mark, except the name of the library, on the title page.

Some of the books were rare Californiana and many California librarians would have been overjoyed to have paid the small sum received by the librarian selling these volumes.

We have all had the experience of finding our lost and stolen books in second-hand stores and this custom of so disposing of duplicate books with library identification marks in them only invites dishonest persons to further activities in stealing from our libraries. It is very easy to remove some of the evidence of library ownership from a book, and to a casual observer small marks of identification will pass unnoticed. If other books are on the bookstore shelves with the library stamp on the title page and call numbers on the back, it gives the impression that the book-dealer is not at all discriminating in purchasing books.

A mimeographed list of duplicates withdrawn, sent to other libraries, would bring at least 100 per cent more than can be secured from a second-hand dealer and at the same time give other libraries the chance of securing needed works. This need not apply to dupli-

cates which do not contain the library identification marks and books numbers on the back.

Many libraries follow the practice of giving duplicates and discarded volumes to county hospitals, pest houses and other places where they can be read until of no further use and then burned. Such volumes are marked very plainly across the title page "Discarded."

CHARLOTTE M. BROWN, *Librarian,*
University of Southern California.

Voting Booth in the Public Library

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

You may be interested to know in connection with the branch library voting booth in St. Louis, shown in your January 1 number, that for more than a decade, by mutual agreement between the Library Board and the City Administration, Detroit has been using the branch library auditoriums, as well as school basements, for voting booths wherever these are large enough and are conveniently located. It goes without saying that both institutions extend these accommodations to the voters of the city free of charge.

ISA C. PARTCH,
Chief of the Publicity Division.

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

The LIBRARY JOURNAL for January 1 shows a picture of a St. Louis library auditorium being used for election purposes.

This is a very good use to be made of auditoriums as can be vouched for by the Brooklyn Public Library, where the Board of Elections has had the use of five auditoriums in five branches every year since 1920, with no charge except for extra janitor service.

The records show that the auditoriums have been used one hundred times by the Board of Elections.

FRANK P. HILL, *Librarian,*
Brooklyn Public Library.

IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

This department of our two January numbers is devoted mainly to reports of progress in 1924 sent by the various state library commissions. As a rule little information on library legislation is given as this is to be covered in an article shortly to appear.

MARYLAND

Cumberland, the second city in the State, opened its first public library last March. It has a building of its own, altho it was not specially built, being remodelled from a former office building. Miss Mary Walsh is librarian. The library has now 3,207 volumes and is adding more rapidly. It is under municipal control.

The Maryland Library Association, formed at the end of 1923, now has 135 members, made up of active library workers with about ten associate members.

Talbot County is hard at work trying to raise \$10,000 for the establishment of a county library in 1925. At present \$3,200 has either been pledged or collected.

The Library Commission was granted an increased appropriation of \$250, besides \$2000 on the supplementary budget, which will enable it to give some State aid to newly established libraries, as well as to others which shall approach certain definite standards.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Large gifts and endowments have been received by New Hampshire libraries in the past year. The town of Winchester received an endowment of \$50,000 for the Conant Library; Canterbury, \$6,000 for a library building from the Elkins Fund, besides \$1500 from George P. Morrill for the building fund; Wakefield, \$25,000 for a county library building to be erected in Sanbornville; Weare, a similar sum for library purposes from the estate of a resident; and Jaffrey, one-third of the income of \$175,000 of Jules C. Durant of France, the other two-thirds going to the public schools. Hebron received \$2,000 from the estate of Dr. Charles P. Bancroft, to be held in trust for the public library. The City Library of Concord has \$5,000 for the building fund by will of Dr. Bancroft, and the balance of the estate of Judge Charles R. Corning, probably \$25,000, for the same fund. Hillsborough received a site for a library building from Jennie Butler, \$10,000 was promised for the building by Mrs. J. B. Smith, for a building, and a Library Fair lasting several days given by the Deborah Club netted over \$800 for the building fund. Rindge received bequests of \$3,000. Berlin and Woodsville were granted increased appropriations, the first from \$7,000 to \$8,000, and the latter from \$500 to \$800.

New library buildings were completed at

Merrimack and Litchfield, and a small building is being put up in Nelson. A new library building to be used for both school and town was started in New London. Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, received a gift of \$50,000 for a library building, just completed. Hinsdale has a site for a new building from O. C. Robinson and F. S. Leonard, \$500 a year until ground is broken for the site, from Sidney S. Strouse, and contributions from other citizens. Peterboro was given \$300 for new chairs for children by Miss Pierson. The first radio station to be installed in a library is now in operation in New Hampton.

The State Federation of Women's Clubs has given \$134 to the state library commission for traveling library books.

NEW JERSEY

During 1924 library buildings have been dedicated at Beach Haven, Chatham, Bound Brook and Jersey City. Ocean and Cape May Counties have voted to tax themselves to support county libraries. Twenty-five towns have established libraries. The memorial libraries in Bloomfield and Ridgewood have been turned over to the town with a good endowment to supplement tax support. The town of Clinton has had its library endowed. The appropriation of the Newark Library shows a \$60,000 increase, Trenton \$22,000, Paterson \$10,000, New Brunswick by a third, Bayonne a substantial increase all thru the tax budget. Among the smaller libraries, Bogota and Nutley have had large increases also thru the tax budget. Ninety-five per cent of the libraries show an increase in the appropriation. Most of the libraries are receiving one-half of a mill for their support rather than the minimum of one-third of a mill.

The gifts have been in the main buildings or of money for buildings. The little library at Ramsey had the gift of a \$1,000 bond, and Moorestown \$2,500.

The Commission held a class for mothers and teachers at Ocean City with an average attendance of ninety-six for twelve lessons. The smallest class was sixty-four and the largest one hundred and seventy-two. They have asked that this be made a yearly feature of the Summer School.

NEW YORK

New library buildings completed and contracted for bulk large in the report of important

library developments in New York State in the year 1924. New free libraries were chartered by the regents in Angola, Attica, Busti, Cicero, Dexter, East Syracuse, Hammond, Islip, Millford, Mineola, Oneida, Pittsford, Pulteney, Savona, Warwick and Whitesville, bringing library privileges to sixteen new communities, with a total population of about 30,000.

Albany's new public library building, costing over \$150,000, was completed and opened for use in September. The money was derived mainly from the Harmanus Bleecker fund given many years ago to the Young Men's Association. The city appropriation for libraries next year is \$75,000, an increase of \$5,000 over last year and three times larger than that of five years ago.

Buffalo has appropriated \$200,000 from city funds for the erection of seven new branch library buildings, the first city in the state to provide a complete system of branches from municipal funds. A new library building was opened October 3 in Cuba, this together with a legacy of \$20,000 being the gift of the former librarian, Mrs. Elizabeth W. Sheldon. The \$50,000 memorial library building at Freeport has just been completed and occupied. Other new library buildings, with their cost, are those of Cherry Valley (\$12,000); Dansville (\$30,000); Hillsdale (\$20,000); and Milton (\$10,000, raised by popular subscription). Buildings valued at \$8,000 and \$10,000 respectively were bought for library purposes in Kenmore and Sayville. Quarters for the Free Library were opened in the Bainbridge Village Hall, doubled in size, and with a fine large children's room added; the addition to the Keene Valley building, costing about \$4,000, was completed and occupied as a children's room; the library building of Pleasantville was completely remodeled; Larchmont opened a fine new building; and Queens Borough Public Library opened a new Carnegie building for the Woodhaven branch. Increased appropriations were granted to Rome, from \$2500 to \$10,000 a year to Middletown, which also opened a large new children's room, to the extent of \$5850, making a total of \$16,075 for next year; and to Norwich, from \$4,000 to \$6,000 a year. The Guernsey Library in the latter community occupied its remodeled and improved building. Contracts were let for the enlargement and improvement of the Rome library building, to cost \$60,000; for a new library and gymnasium building to cost \$45,000, for Stamford, and for a new \$60,000 branch library building in Syracuse. Port Washington voted \$35,000 for a new library building, the money to be provided by village bond issue. For library endowment \$15,000 in addition to pre-

vious gifts of \$40,000 was received by Antwerp from George N. Crosby; and \$100,000 endowment was left to the Granville Public Library and Museum by the late Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Pember, besides a bequest of \$20,000 as a personal gift to the librarian; and \$55,000 additional endowment was given to Sherburne by Carrie E. Pratt and Mrs. Grace Newton. J. Pierpont Morgan gave to the city of New York the famous Morgan library of rare books and manuscripts, valued at about seven million dollars, with \$1,500,000 for endowment. The Albert Wisner Memorial Library was chartered by the regents at Warwick, \$100,000 having been left by the late Albert Wisner for this purpose.

The Monroe County "Library on Wheels" completed its first year, and a new law was passed to provide specifically for such libraries. County library service was begun in Chemung County, under a contract between the Steele Memorial Library of Elmira and the County Supervisors.

The first examinations of the kind ever held in this state were held on January 24 for professional librarians' certificates and for library workers' certificates, under direction of the Regents, in fifteen cities of the State. About seventy-five persons took these examinations.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Three new public libraries with county extension were opened in 1924—H. Leslie Perry Memorial Library, Henderson; Anson County Public Library, Wadesboro, and Warren County Memorial Library, Warrenton. Weldon Public Library, a free tax supported library, opened July 22.

Library buildings include Carlton Library, Elon College, representing a gift of \$100,000 from the Carlton family, Richmond, formally opened September 27. College Library, East Carolina Teachers College, Greenville, opened October 16. It cost about \$100,000. H. Leslie Perry Memorial Library, Henderson, opened September 1. It was the gift to the city and county from Colonel and Mrs. Henry Perry and Mrs. H. Leslie Perry, parents and widow of H. Leslie Perry. The cost was \$45,000. The cornerstone of the Hill Library at the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Engineering at Raleigh was laid July 9. The building, which will be ready for occupancy early this year, will cost \$265,000. Asheville plans to begin construction on its new library building early in the spring. On the third floor of this building will be located the O. Henry Memorial Library. This memorial plan has been endorsed by the O. Henry Memorial Association. Edward L. Tilton of New York is the architect.

The contract of \$1,000,000 has been awarded for the construction of the first quadrangle of six buildings for Meredith College, Raleigh. One of the six buildings will be the library. Work will begin at once and calls for completion by early summer of 1926.

The requirement of the Department of Public Instruction that a high school, in order to be on the accredited list, must have a library of a certain number of volumes and must be distinctly high school type, has made it necessary for a number of schools in the state to concentrate their efforts on their libraries. Consequently there has been decided impetus to the library movement.

NORTH DAKOTA

Fargo has been granted an increase of \$8,800 to \$11,000 by city tax in its appropriation. Wahpeton's new library building, the gift of Mayor and Mrs. Leach, was completed in February at a total cost of \$13,000, the furniture from the Library Bureau being the gift of local organizations and of citizens. The Oaks Public Library moved to an attractive library room in the new school building, where it is open every afternoon and two evenings a week. The city tax was increased to \$1,000 per year. The State Normal School at Dickinson has a library and reading room in the new main building. The Grand Forks Public Library organized a junior department in the room formerly used by the children's department, which was transferred to a newly equipped room in the basement.

OHIO

The record of progress and accomplishment made by the Ohio State Library from April, 1922, to October, 1924, as shown in a report by Herbert Hirshberg, state librarian, to the Ohio Library Association, last October, mentioned among other achievements the increase in the number of school district libraries organized under the favorable law for tax support from 33 to 81. Municipal libraries, all of them poorly supported, have been reduced from 41 to 28. Fifteen of the fifty association libraries have changed to school district form. Three hundred and twenty-three visits to libraries were made in 1923-1924 and 253 in 1922-23 as compared with practically none for many years previous. Territory unserved in 1922 has been reduced by the establishment of 17 new libraries. Sixteen thousand books were mailed to rural readers and to libraries in the direct-by-mail book service in 1923-24, twice as many as during the preceding year and eight times as many as in 1921-22. The General Assembly granted the State Library \$156,840 for its work in the present biennium as contrasted with \$86,330 for the previous biennium.

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma records a library building at Henryetta, built at a cost of \$5,095 on a site costing \$3,000. There is also a very attractive colored library building at Okmulgee, the second in the state. Other colored branches opened during the year include the re-establishment of the Greenwood Colored Branch at Tulsa in a store building and colored branches in school buildings at Sapulpa and Enid. There is a new public library at Pawhuska and one at Vinita with an income of \$1,500 per year.

Blackwell has the full two mill levy and sets a certain percentage aside each year as a building fund. Last year, \$4,800 was added to the building fund. This same plan is used at Stillwater where \$2,920 was set aside last year.

Bristow made a \$5,892 payment on its new building, erected in 1923, and Lawton paid \$5,640 on a building erected several years ago.

There is no state law providing for county library work but Enid, Garfield County, appropriates \$1,000 for such work to be carried on by the Enid library.

OREGON

Klamath Falls voted \$50,000 for a library building at its election in November. Roseburg voted \$10,000 for the purchase of a house to be used for a library. Portland has completed a branch built by popular subscription, the deed to the lot and building being donated. Portland also established a rural service book truck for daily service to the remote parts of the country. Libraries generally report increased income included in the budgets for 1925. Forest Grove received \$2,000 from the Rogers estate. North Bend, Brownsville and Myrtle Point have adequate tax support for the first time. Rather unusual gifts of collections of books have been made to the library in Newport (Mrs. Lura Cass French), Tillamook, and Bend. One county library has been discontinued following an adverse vote in the budget in 1923. Several gifts of money from the Ku Klux Klan have been reported. The Rotarians have helped the libraries at Klamath Falls and Hillsboro. The Corvallis Woman's Club has finished payment of \$6,000 for library property to be deeded to the county.

PENNSYLVANIA

A happy issue came of a crisis in Bethlehem reached when the School Board notified the library that it intended to cut off the appropriation of the public library, which was practically the only support the library had. The library decided to take advantage of the provision of the law permitting the submission of the question of levying a library tax to a vote of the people, who after a short campaign, in the

latter part of October, expressed themselves in favor of the levy of one-half mill tax. This will mean a very decided increase in the income of the library, but better than that, it means that the support of the library is on a firm basis which can only be lowered by a vote taken at some future time.

Leechburg, in the western end of the State, also voted for a tax levy to provide income for its first library.

Another important step was taken last spring when the Susquehanna County Free Library at Montrose put into the field a book-wagon to serve the rural people in that county. The work of the book-wagon has been very successful and has been carried on with vigor. A special extension worker was put into the field in the person of Beulah K. Eyerly, who had been working in Washington County, Maryland.

TEXAS

Outstanding library events of 1924 are: The completion of plans, acceptance of contract, beginning of work on Houston Public Library (\$750,000); a library building at Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, in process of construction (\$150,000), donor, Mrs. Mary Couts Burnett; library buildings at Baylor College, Belton, and Stephenville; beginning of endowment for library book purchase, New Municipal, Mrs. Charles W. Snider of Wichita Falls; recommendation by Teachers College Presidents of full professors' salaries for librarians (in budget presented to the Board of Control, the State Budget Board); the Byron Centenary Exhibit, Wrenn Library, University of Texas, one feature of which was the publication of a catalog of the exhibit which has received favorable international mention; and the beginning by the Texas Library Association of the investigation of notable private libraries of the State.

VERMONT

During 1924, four small libraries have been organized, non-fiction classified according to the decimal scheme, a simplified Newark charging system installed and a dictionary card catalog made for each. Those libraries are Barnard, Fairfax, North Ferrisburg, Milton.

One building has been completed and opened, the Ilsley Memorial Library at Middlebury, a beautiful stone structure, and a foundation for a building at South Hero has been laid. Three other libraries have plans partially made for spring building. St. Johnsbury has built on an attractive Children's room.

The Grand Isle County Inter-Library Loan Association has been in successful operation the past year. Alburg, Isle La Motte, and North

Hero are co-operating in the purchase of books in order to avoid duplication, and are loaning their new books to each library in succession for a period of four months, the books returning to the home library for permanent possession upon completion of the circuit. In this way three times as many new books may be enjoyed at the same cost, and a spirit of friendliness cultivated among the towns.

VIRGINIA

The outstanding features of the library year in Virginia were the passage of a county library law and the opening of the reorganized Richmond Public Library (see *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, July, 1924). The William R. McKenney Library was opened in Petersburg in August. The Colonial Dames presented the State Library with a photostat machine to be used in copying valuable county records.

WISCONSIN

New county work in Racine, established February, 1923 has been notably successful and obtained continued support at the November, 1924, meeting of the County Board. In Brown County the new work has met with a gratifying response. In Rusk County an increased appropriation has been available this year. County work is to be inaugurated in Wood County under an appropriation just made in November.

Fine buildings were completed and occupied at Fennimore and Sun Prairie. Other projects are under way or nearing completion at Park Falls, Boscobel, Burlington and Argyle. Improvements were made at Manitowoc, Kewaunee, Horicon and Oconomowoc. Progress in establishment of branches and stations was made at Merrill, West Allis, Kenosha (see *Wisconsin Bulletin*, March, 1924), Madison, Racine, Milwaukee and Fond du Lac. Increases in income were numerous thruout the state.

Bequests of \$1,000 and \$500 were made to Randolph. Sparta celebrated fifty years of existence as a free public library. Hospital work was successfully inaugurated at Madison.

There has been steady progress in the establishment of the certification work which went into effect on January 1, 1923. So far 131 certificates have been granted, of which 41 are first grade, 29 second grade, 37 third grade, and 24 fourth grade.

The inauguration of the Better Cities Contest by the Wisconsin Conference of Social Work has led to the working out of a detailed schedule or score card for library activities and service.

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- Dickinson, A. D., comp. One thousand best books; . . . a variorum list comp. from many authoritative selections, with descriptive notes. Doubleday. 433p. \$5.
Williams, G. C. The little bookshelf; the blue book of the children's library. Rand. 184p. \$1.25.

SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

- ADOPTION**
U. S. Library of Congress. A list of references on the adoption of children. 13 typew. p. Sept. 23, 1924. \$1.40. (P. A. I. S.)

- AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS**
Day, E. L., and others. Bibliography on the marketing of agricultural products. U. S. Bur. of Agr. Econ. Library. 133 min. p. (Bibl. contribs., no. 7).

- AGRICULTURE**
Forster, G. W. Agricultural economics laboratory manual. Raleigh, N. C.: Edward and Broughton Prtg. Co. 2p. bibl.

- AMERICAN LITERATURE—HISTORY AND CRITICISM**
Simonds, W. E. A student's history of American literature. Houghton. Bibl. footnotes. \$1.70.

- AMUSEMENTS**
Taussig, C. W. The book of hobbies. Minton. Bibls. \$3.

- APPRENTICESHIP**
Payne, A. F. A bibliography of books and pamphlets on apprenticeship. Lippincott. Vocational Education Magazine. Nov. 1924, p. 1088-9. 40c.

- ARBITRATION, INTERNATIONAL**
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Library. Protocol for the pacific settlement of international disputes, Geneva, 1924: texts of the protocol. 3 min. p. Nov. 15, 1924.

- ARCHITECTURE—HISTORY**
Fletcher, Sir B. F. A history of architecture on the comparative method; 7th ed. rev. and enl. Scribner. Bibls. \$12.

- ARMAMENTS**
League of Nations. Armaments year-book: general and statistical information. Boston: World Peace Foundation. Bibl. \$4.

- ART—JAPAN**
Brockhaus, Albert. Netsukes. Duffield. 3p. bibl.

- ASTRONOMY. See GRAPHICS**

- ATHENS—HISTORY**
Seltman, C. T. Athens, its history and coinage before the Persian invasion. Cambridge Univ. Press. 3p. bibl.

- AUDIOMETER**
Western Electric Company. Information for the care and operation of the I-A audiometer. New York. 3p. bibl.

- BANKS AND BANKING**
Frey, M. L., comp. The books of a bank library. American Bankers Association Journal. Dec. 1924, p. 400-2.

- BASEBALL**
U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on the history of baseball. 6 typew. p. Nov. 13, 1924. 70c. (P. A. I. S.)

- BIRDS—PORTUGAL**
Tait, W. C. The birds of Portugal. London: Witherby. 3p. bibl.

- BRITISH EMPIRE. See MIGRATION**

- CANADA—GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS**
Trotter, R. C. Canadian federation: Its origins and achievement. London: Dent. Bibls. 7s. 6d.

- CAPITAL PUNISHMENT**
U. S. Library of Congress. A list of references on capital punishment (supplementary to the printed list, 1912). 10 min. p. Oct. 29, 1924.

- CATHOLIC CHURCH—FOREIGN RELATIONS—BAVARIA**
Doehrl, Anton. Die hayerischen Konkordatsverhandlungen in den Jahren 1806 und 1807 . . . auf grund der vatikanischen Archivalien dargestellt. . . . München und Freising: F. P. Datterer. 2p. bibl.

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- CHANSON DE ROLAND**
Jenkins, T. A. La chanson de Roland. Heath. 3p. bibl. \$3.60. (Modern lang. ser.).

- CHEMISTRY, ORGANIC—SYNTHESIS**
Hepworth, Harry. Chemical synthesis. London: Blackie. Bibl. footnotes.

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- CHILD WELFARE**
U. S. Library of Congress. List of recent references on child welfare. 13 typew. p. Sept. 6, 1924. \$1.40. (P. A. I. S.)

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Wallin, J. E. W. The education of handicapped children. Houghton. Bibls. \$2.25.

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- Stauffer, M. T., ed. Economic problems and the Christian

- ideal. 25 Madison ave., New York: Council of Christian Associations. Bibl.

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Baker-Grothers, H. and R. A. Hudnut. Problems of citizenship. Holt. 35p. bibl. \$2.75.

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Waite, Mrs. The civil service. London: London School of Economics. British Library of Political Science Bulletin. Nov. 1924, p. 13-19.

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Marsh, C. D. Cocklebur (species of *Xanthium*) as poisonous plants. U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. 3p. bibl. (Dept. bull., no. 1274).

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Alexander, Jerome. Colloid chemistry, an introd. . . . 2nd ed., rev. and enl. Van Nostrand. 2p. bibl.

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Bowman, F. L., and E. J. Roper. Traders in east and west: some aspects of trade in the 17th and 18th centuries. Macmillan. 3p. bibl. 70c. (Texts for students, no. 37).

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Keigwin, C. A. Cases in common law. Rochester, N. Y.: Lawyers Coop. Pub. Co. Bibls. \$6.

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Keller, F. J. Day schools for young workers. Century. Bibl. footnotes. \$2.60. (Vocational ser.).

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Hofman, H. O. Metallurgy of copper. McGraw Hill. 2d ed. Bibls.

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Cobb, M. C. The origin of corundum associated with dunite in western North Carolina. Bryn Mawr. 12p. bibl. (Thesis, Ph.D.).

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Crawford, M. D. C. The heritage of cotton. Putnm. Bibl. \$7.50.

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Sutherland, E. H. Criminology. Lippincott. Bibls. \$3.50.

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Phelps, Edith M., ed. University debaters' annual: . . . 1923-24. Wilson. \$2.25. (v. 10). Bibls. on criminal syndicalism; unemployment insurance; League of Nations; political parties; recognition of Russian government; legal status of strikes; limitation of powers of Supreme Court.

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Fulton, B. B. The European earwig. Corvallis, Ore.: Agr. Experiment Station. 3p. bibl.

- EAST (FAR EAST)**
King-Hall, Stephen. Western civilization and the Far East. London: Methuen. 4p. bibl.

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Basu, B. D. History of education in India under the rule of the East India Company. Calcutta: Modern Review Off.

- EDUCATION, SECONDARY—FRANCE**
Kandel, I. L. The reform of secondary education in France. New York: Teachers College, Columbia Univ. Bibl. footnotes. \$1.50. (Studies of the Internat. Inst. of T. C.).

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Seton-Watson, R. W., ed. Tudor studies. Longmans. Bibl. footnotes. \$5.

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Leipnik, F. L. A history of French etching from the sixteenth century to the present day. Dodd. 7p. bibl.

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Kropotkin, P. A. Ethics: origin and development. Dial. Bibl. footnotes. \$4.

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Wiggam, A. E. The fruit of the family tree. Bobbs. 5p. bibl.

- EUROPE—HISTORY**
Albott, W. C. The expansion of Europe; rev. ed. Holt. Bibl. \$5.

- EUROPEAN WAR—REPARATIONS**
Gerloff, Wilhelm. Steuerbelastung und Wiedergutmachung. Ein Beitrag zur Reparationsfrage. München und Leipzig: Duncker und Humblot. 2p. bibl.

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Sonntag, C. F. M. The morphology and evolution of the apes and man. London: Bale. 24p. bibl.

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FRANKLIN, BENJAMIN

U. S. Library of Congress. List of works relating to Benjamin Franklin pub. since the . . . bicentenary. 6 typew. p. Aug. 7, 1924. 70c. (P. A. I. S.).

FREEMASONS—TEMPLARS

Williamson, J. B., comp. The history of the Temple, London; from the institution of the order of the Knights of the Temple to the close of the Stuart period. Dutton. Bibl. footnotes. \$6.

GARDENS

Nichols, R. S. Spanish and Portuguese gardens. Houghton. 2p. bibl. \$10.

GAS

Crebel, Andre. Gaz et cokes. Paris: Dunod. 2p. bibl.

GEOGRAPHICAL MYTHS

Firestone, C. B. The coasts of illusion. Harper. 6p. bibl. \$4.

GEOGRAPHY

Chamberlain, J. F. Geography, physical, economic, regional; 2nd ed. rev. Lippincott. \$2.50. (School text ser.)

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GRAPHICS

Rigge, W. F. The graphic construction of eclipses and occultations. Loyola Univ. Press. 4p. bibl. \$2.50.

GREAT BRITAIN—ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Morgan, B. H. What every Briton ought to know; a short intro. to the study of recent empire economic problems. London: P. S. King. 26p. bibl.

HEART—DISEASES

Vaquez, Henri. Diseases of the heart. Saunders. Bibl.

HOENES, OLIVER WENDELL. See U. S.—CONSTITUTION

HOWELLS, WILLIAM DEAN

Firkins, O. W. William Dean Howells. Harvard. 8p. bibl. \$4.

HYDRODYNAMICS

Lamb, Horace. Hydrodynamics. 5th ed. Cambridge Univ. Press. 3p. bibl.

HYDROELECTRIC POWER

Beman, L. T. Superpower. Wilson. Bibl. 90c. (Reference Shelf, v. 2, no. 9).

HYGIENE

Sharp, W. B. The foundation of health; a manual of personal hygiene for students. Lea. Bibl. \$2.50.

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INFECTION

Guid, Fraser. Infection, immunity and inflammation. Mosby. Bibl. footnotes. \$5.

INFLUENZA

Townsend, J. G. A review of literature on influenza and the common cold. U. S. Public Health Service. 63p. (Public health rpts., suppl. no. 48).

INSURANCE, FIRE

Rex, Frederick, comp. Brief list of references on municipal fire insurance. Chicago: Municipal Reference Library. 1 typew. p. 20c. (P. A. I. S.).

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INTESTINES—OBSTRUCTIONS

Braun, W. A. Der Darmverschluss und die sonstigen Wegstörungen des Darmes. Berlin: Springer. 24p. bibl.

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Rukeyser, M. S. The common sense of money and investments. Simon. 3p. bibl. \$1.50.

IODINE

Tressler, D. K. Iodine content of sea foods. U. S. Bur. of Fisheries. 4p. bibl. (Doc. 967).

IRRIGATION

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JEWS

Friedman, E. M. Survival or extinction, social aspects of the Jewish question. Seltzer. 2p. bibl.

KENYA COLONY AND PROTECTORATE

Great Britain. Overseas Settlement Office. General information as to Kenya Colony and Protectorate. London: H. M. Stationery Off. 2p. bibl.

LABOR AND LABORING CLASSES

Douglas, P. H., and W. A. Orton. Amherst College classes for workers, 1924-1925: Labor problems in modern society. Bibl. (Alumni reading and study).

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LIBRARIES, SCHOOL

U. S. Library of Congress. List of books on school libraries (. . . more recent pub.). 8 typew. p. Aug. 5, 1924. 90c. (P. A. I. S.).

LIFE

Kunstler, Joseph. La matière vivante, organisations et différenciations, origines de la vie, colloïdes et mitochondries. Paris: Masson. 4p. bibl.

LINNE, CARL VON, 1707-1778

Swingle, W. T. Chronologic list of the dissertations of Charles Linnaeus 1743 to 1776. With reference to the libraries in the U. S. containing original editions of these dissertations. U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Photostat of typewritten copy. 2p. 1., 6 numb. 1., 54 l. 1923.

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Lascelles, E. C. P. Dock labour and decasualisation. London: King. 3p. bibl.

MACHINERY—DESIGN

Berard, S. J. The elements of machine design. Van Nostrand. Bibl.

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Arnaud-Bouteau, Jeanne. Le rôle politique de Marie-Antoinette. Paris: Champion. 6p. bibl.

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METALLOGRAPHY

Osmond, Floria. The microscopic analysis of metals. 2d ed., rev. and corr. London: C. Griffin. Bibl. refs.

MIGRATION

Belcher, E. A., and J. A. Williamson. Migration within the empire. London: Collins. Bibl. 16s. (British empire: a survey).

MINNESOTA—GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

University of Minnesota. General Extension Division. Municipal Reference Bureau. Administration of the state of Minnesota. Bibl.

MISSIONS

Price, M. T. Christian missions and Oriental civilizations. . . Stechert; privately printed. Bibl.

MOHAMMED

Archer, J. C. Mystical elements in Mohammed. Yale. Bibl. footnotes. \$1.50. (Yale oriental researches, v. 11, pt. 1).

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Harrison, J. E. Mythology. Marshall Jones. 2p. bibl. \$1.50. (Our debt to Greece and Rome).

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Hicks, P. M. The development of the natural history essay in American literature. Philadelphia. (Univ. of Pa., thesis. Ph.D.).

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McLearn, F. H. Paleontology of the Silurian rocks of Arisaig, Nova Scotia. Ottawa: F. A. Acland. 8p. bibl.

PARATHYROID GLANDS

Vines, H. W. C. The parathyroid glands in relation to disease. London: Arnold. 7p. bibl.

PEACE

Swarwick, H. M. Builders of peace: being ten years' history of the Union of Democratic Control. London: Swarthmore Press. Bibl. 5s.

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PERIODICALS

Newspapers and periodicals in China. China Year Book. 1924-25. p. 1156-7.

Toronto (Ont.) Public Library. A catalogue of the periodicals (in which are included the publications and the transactions of learned societies) . . . in the libraries . . . of Toronto. . . . 193p.

PHILOSOPHY. See VALUE

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Bayliss, Sir W. M. Principles of general physiology; 4th ed. Longmans. 105p. bibl. \$8.50.

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U. S. Library of Congress. A list of references on policewomen. 7 mim. p. Oct. 21, 1924.

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Behr, C. J. P. Die Lehre von den Pupillenbewegungen. Berlin: J. Springer. 64p. bibl.
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U. S. Library of Congress. Select list of references on radio from the sociological, economic, and legal standpoint. 10 min. p. Oct. 6, 1924.
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Rohrer, P. L. Recreation in theory and practice. Elgin, Ill.: Elgin Press. 2p. bibl. \$1.25.
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Readings in the history of modern Russia. Historical Outlook. Nov. 1924. p. 352-356.
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Shanks, Edward. Bernard Shaw. London: Nesbit. 7p. bibl. (Writers of the day).
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Books of the year on social subjects. . . . 100 Gold st. New York: Better Times, Inc. Social Welfare Administration. Dec. 1, 1924. p. 17-18.
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- TAXATION**
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- TRADE. See COMMERCE**
- TURKEY**
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- UNEMPLOYMENT. See DEBATING; LONGSHOREMEN**
- UNITED STATES—CONSTITUTION**
Richardson, Dorsey. Constitutional doctrines of Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes. Johns Hopkins Press. Bibl. footnotes.
- UNITED STATES—FOREIGN RELATIONS**
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- UNITED STATES—HISTORY**
Griffin, G. C., comp. American Historical Assn. Annual report, for the year 1921: supplement, Writings on American history, 1921. Supt. of Docs. 272p.
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LIBRARY CALENDAR

- June 15-20. At Vassar College, Poughkeepsie. New York Library Association's thirty-fifth annual conference. The new guest house and one or more of the dormitories will be available for the use of delegates.
- June 22-27. At the New Ocean House, Swampscott, Mass. Massachusetts Library Club's meeting in which the other five New England states have planned to co-operate.
- June 27. Opening of the California Library Association's annual meeting at Eureka, Humboldt Co., California.
- July 6-11. At Seattle, Wash. Forty-sixth annual conference of the A. L. A. and affiliated organizations.
- October. Exact date to be announced later. Regional meeting of the American Library Association at Sioux City under the auspices of the library associations of Minnesota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Iowa.

LIBRARY OPPORTUNITIES

- A New York state public library, 75 miles from New York city wants an experienced general assistant. Salary, \$1450 to \$1500 according to qualifications. Address replies to J. K. 2, care of LIBRARY JOURNAL.
- University and library school graduate, with five years' teaching experience, and five years' library experience, three in special libraries, and two as reference librarian in a college library, desires responsible position in administrative or reference work. North or east preferred. Good health. Age 34. L. J. 2.
- The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for assistant librarian.
- Receipt of applications for the assistant librarian examination will close on February 3. The examination is primarily to fill a vacancy in the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., the entrance salary of which is \$2,500.
- Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on their education, experience and fitness, and a thesis or publications to be filled with the application. Full information and application blanks may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or the secretary of the board of U. S. civil-service examiners at the post office or customhouse in any city.
- Cataloger experienced in cataloging musical scores wanted for temporary work which may require several months. Vassar College Library, Poughkeepsie, New York.
- Extension Librarian, Township of Stuntz, Hibbing Public Library System. Work carried on by means of book truck. Graduate of library school required. Address Hibbing Public Library, Hibbing, Minn.

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- ¶ There were several JEWISH officers in the English armies under Generals Amherst and Wolfe.
- ¶ A JEW was the first English-speaking settler in Lower Canada.
- ¶ The first synagogue was established in Canada in 1768.
- ¶ A JEW was elected to Parliament in Canada in 1807, almost fifty years before one received this honour in England.
- ¶ JEWS had their full civil rights in Canada many years before they had them in England.
- ¶ A JEW had his entire fortune confiscated (£200,000) in 1776, for his loyalty to the British Crown.
- ¶ JEWISH officers and men served with distinction in the Canadian army in the American revolutionary war, in 1812-14, the rebellion of 1837, the Fenian raids, the Riel rebellion, the South African war, and the proportion of Jews who served in the Great War was as large as any other section of the population.
- ¶ A JEW sat in the first united Canada Parliament, and was elected by acclamation.
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